FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1853. [NO. 1882.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

[illegible] for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $4 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Yearly advertisements by special contracts, at reasonable rates. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly. Letters to the Editors must be post-paid. Obituary notices, including resolutions of societies, &c. exceeding ten lines in length, will hereafter be charged for as advertisements. No charge for less than ten lines.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co., of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county during the two past seasons, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two-horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

[illegible]: Two horse or double Machines, with Separator, complete, $145. One-horse, ditto, ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.

May 28, 1853. 90-tf

LEATHER BANDS.

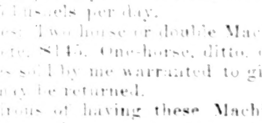
THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made this way will hold their width evenly, run true, have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern make, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River. Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

May 31, 1853. 64*1y

To the Traveling Public.



THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR-HORSE POST COACHES between this place and Warsaw, is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.

The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayetteville daily at 3 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Fayetteville at 10 o'clock P. M.

M. McKINNON.

June 11, 1853. 2-6m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of W. & J. T. Andrews is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. T. Andrews is fully authorized to settle all business of the late firm. Persons indebted to the said firm will please make early settlement. We, the subscribers, tender our sincere thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage we have received since the above firm existed.

W. & J. T. ANDREWS.

Richmond Co., N. C., May 25, 1853. 2-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the subscribers, have this day entered into a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a general Dry Goods and Grocery Business, under the name and style of Andrews & Ingram.

And we would take this opportunity to solicit the friends of the late firm to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods lower than can be bought in this country, for cash or to punctual customers. So give us a call before buying elsewhere.

J. T. ANDREWS.
A. H. INGRAM.

May 25, 1853. 2*tf

Dr. C. B. BAKER,

HAVING taken the office adjoining the store of his brother, Jas. Baker, Jr., in Elizabethtown, tenders his professional services to the public, and will be pleased to attend to ALL calls.

Elizabethtown, June 2, 1853. 200*6t

Wanted Immediately,

TEN good Spirit Barrel Coopers, for whom liberal prices will be paid.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1853. 1*1m

After the 11th instant, our prices for Spirit Barrels will be $2 50.

MERCANTILE NOTICE.

WILLIAM RHODES has taken the Store at Mrs. Roberts's, where he is now opening and receiving a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Crockery,

and many other articles. Also a good assortment of LIQUORS.

Having been favored by several of the best experienced merchants in Fayetteville, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may patronise him.

WILLIAM RHODES.

Deep River, Moore county, N. C., June 10, 1853. 2*3t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 1st of October last, two NEGROES, Isaac and his wife Nancy. Isaac is a very likely boy, about six feet two or three inches high, dark complexion, about twenty-six years old, and weighs 175 or 180 pounds.—Nancy is dark complected, about five feet nine or ten inches high, very stout and likely. Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, N. C., near Floral College, in which neighborhood they are supposed to be lurking, or in Robeson county on Big Marsh, as they have relations in that section of country. I will pay the above reward for their delivery to me in Marlborough District, S. C., or their confinement in any jail so that I get them.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Feb. 22, 1853. 72*tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1853.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—We learn from the Register, that the passenger trains on this road now run altogether in the day time, instead of the night, as heretofore—Leaving Raleigh daily at 8 A. M., reaching Gaston at 1 P. M., Weldon at 2 P. M. All in time to connect with the day trains to Petersburg, Norfolk, or Wilmington, at either of which places passengers will arrive to supper, and connect with the cars and boats.

Returning, the cars leave Weldon at 3½ P. M., after the arrival of the trains from Petersburg, Norfolk, and Wilmington, and arrive at Raleigh at 8½ P. M.

This is a delightful arrangement for the passengers, but it throws our Northern mails out of time, making every thing a day later than heretofore. It will be necessary, therefore, to have our mails transferred again to the Warsaw route, by which we can receive them as heretofore. We hope the Department will so order it immediately.

A business letter from Graham, in Alamance county, speaks thus of the weather, crops, politics, and copper in that section of the State:

We have dry weather in this and the adjoining counties. We have had but little rain since the first of May. Corn can hardly be seen above the clods; oats is a perfect failure, and gardens are burning up. The wheat harvest is just off and is very good, it having been fine weather for harvesting. There is some complaint of rust in some neighborhoods, but the yield I think will be generally very good.

Our talented and eloquent candidate for Congress is canvassing the District as thoroughly as circumstances will permit, and we feel proud of the prospect of having a member in Congress from this District who will honor the Old North State.

There is considerable copper excitement in some portions of our county, and especially in our neighbor Guilford fortune is showering her treasures into the laps of a few favored individuals. Our Guilford friends seem to have a thirst for office as well as copper, as there are no less than nine candidates for the office of county court clerk.

COTTON BLOOMS.—We have received several cotton blossoms gathered on the 14th inst. from the farm of I. A. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond Co.

BACKING OUT.—We suppose the following letter was intended for publication:

WILMINGTON, N. C. June 18, 1853.
Messrs. E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville:

Gentlemen: The admission in my former note (written instantly on perusal of your first article on River Commissions,) I find is incorrect, after inquiring pretty generally of those who do both. My experience is larger on Road than River freights, and when I forwarded up the River it was much less trouble than it is claimed to be now, from changes in custom here. I am told by those who do both, that they prefer the Road as less trouble and better pay on same amount of goods. The case given in my note was probably one the most favorable to your argument that can be selected. After looking into the matter more closely, I am satisfied that the rates are about correct in each case; but if favorable more to one than another route, it is to the River. It is to our interest to advance all we can here, as if the business is worth doing at all, it follows that the more expenses paid here the more commissions we get on a given quantity of goods.

All the "invidious influence" I have ever seen manifested is in the newspapers. I was present at the meeting of the Committee, and know that there was no "strenuous opposition," and that the only objection raised against making it 25 per cent. was not because the rate was too high, but because it might drive away business from the place, and the boats lose the River freight; and the objectors admitted that 15 per cent. did not pay as a general business; and such is my own conviction. Hoping the above may aid in convincing you of our disposition to foster the River business, I am, yours, respectfully.

It is perhaps a little surprising that our correspondent took so long to discover that his "admission" was erroneous; and that this discovery is made, not from his own experience, (which most people consider the surest guide,) but from the information of others.

It appears to be a pretty general opinion in Wilmington that the river interest is "favored" by the new rates. There is a very decided opinion here to the contrary, and we suppose, as is usual in cases where it takes two people to make a bargain, each party will take steps to protect its own interest. We are informed by gentlemen interested, that they have no idea of submitting to an injurious discrimination, and increased rates, the effect of which must be, to some extent, to drive business from the boats on the river.

We pass by the writer's fling at "the newspapers," with the single remark, that however agreeable it might have been to him, silence on our part would have been a neglect of our duty.

Our information as to the opposition made by the principal forwarding agents on the river to an increase of rates above 15 per cent. is directly contrary to our correspondent's statement above.

We hope we have now done with the subject. Fairness has required of us the publication of the Wilmington view of it, as well as our own. It is a fairness, however, not reciprocated in Wilmington. We have no desire to bore our readers further about it. The argument is exhausted. It is time for action.

THE CROPS.—We learn from the Salem Press that the wheat crop in that region is very good—corn crop backward, and oat crop it is feared very short, on account of the dry weather.

FIENDISH.—Obstructions on the track of the Wilmington and Manchester rail road, in Darlington District, evidently intended to throw the cars off the track, have been found several times lately. A reward of $500 is offered for the detection of the monster who placed them there.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The appointments to office seem to have created almost universal dissatisfaction in the Locofoco party. The grumbling is confined to no particular localities, but is indulged in everywhere, North, East, South, West,—four divisions of the country which seem disposed to make the President *know* them *now*, however ignorant he may have been of their existence during the canvass.

In New Hampshire even, "among his own Granite Hills," (as the Secretary of the Navy would say,) the disaffection is great and increasing. The New Hampshire Patriot, the President's home organ, in an article upon the subject, uses this language:

"What are the charges constantly made by these factious men, against the President? They assert that he has filled a large portion of the offices with Northern abolitionists and Southern disunionists—that he has forfeited his pledges and betrayed the party by conferring offices upon the enemies of the Democratic platform—that he has sacrificed the interests of the party to promote his own ambitious views. These are the charges made against Frank Pierce, by men calling themselves New Hampshire Democrats."

These charges are not made by Whigs. They are brought against the President by his neighbors, by his party friends in his own State, by the men who know him well. *They* say that "*he has sacrificed his party to promote his own ambitious views.*"

At the recent Locofoco Convention in New Hampshire, Edmund Burke, President of the Convention, Chairman of the Committee of Resolutions and one of the most influential Democrats in the State, introduced the following. The resolution it is true did not pass, but its introduction and discussion are strong indications of the state of public feeling.

Resolved, That we encourage ourselves with the belief that our distinguished fellow citizen, now at the head of the government of the United States, will not in his *future* appointments overlook the old guard of the democratic party, upon whom he must rely for successful support in all the emergencies which may arise in the progress of his administration, nor confer too many favors on those who support the platform for one purpose and spit upon it for another, and who have no real sympathy with the great national democratic party or its principles."

In the N. Y. Legislature, the other day, Mr. Senator Cooley, said:

"It seemed to be the policy of Gen. Pierce to lavish most of his patronage on those who have labored to create dissension between the North and the South—on political renegades, to the neglect of faithful national democrats."

The Martinsburg Va. Gazette says:

"The salary of Mr. De Leon, of the late Washington Southern Press, as consul at Alexandria, is three thousand dollars. And this high salary, one of the very highest in the President's gift, is bestowed upon a man, who was recently advocating disunion for disunion's sake."

In Georgia the Union Democrats are incensed at the President's neglect. It is stated that, with one exception, all the appointees to office are taken from the ranks of the disunionists. The Union Democrats are worse treated than the Whigs. The latter are "blessed, because they expect nothing" and get it—the former expect something which they *do not* obtain.

The Boston Atlas, referring to the Union's declaration that the President appointed to office Union and Compromise men only, mentions the following appointments in that State:

"Little, of Marshfield, the late Free Soil member of Congress from the 2d district, has been appointed Collector of Plymouth; Lewis Josselyn, late Coalition Clerk of the Senate, has been appointed Surveyor of the district of Salem; J. S. C. Knowlton, late Coalition Senator from Worcester county, has recently been appointed Postmaster of Worcester; Mr. French, editor of a Coalition paper, Postmaster at Springfield; Mr. Seaver, of Roxbury, Postmaster of that city; Mr. Caldwell, of Cambridge, Postmaster of that city; and Mr. Merill an out and out abolitionist, Postmaster of Gloucester. We could mention several others, but these must suffice. These men are all anti-slavery Coalitionists; men who were part and parcel of that coalition which placed Henry Wilson at the head of the Senate of Massachusetts, and sent Charles Sumner to the U. S. Senate.

"Now the question to be settled is, whether the President knew the position of these gentlemen when he appointed them to office? And to decide this question, it should be remembered that he is a New England man, and has of late resided within three hours' ride of Boston, and must have been well acquainted with the politics of Massachusetts, and with the position occupied by all our public men. He must, one would suppose, have known that Josselyn, Knowlton, and others to whom he has given important offices, were coalitionists; that they were in close alliance with the Free Soil party; that they voted for Free Soilers for high and important offices; that they gave aid and comfort to the Free Soil party, without which that party would long since have dwindled to a very small minority. All this, it would seem, he must have known of his own knowledge. But if he lacked information on these subjects, he could easily have obtained it from the member of his cabinet from Massachusetts. Gen. Cushing was well acquainted with all the facts in relation to the position which these men occupied, and could have given him all needed information.

These are a few specimens of the general disaffection, caused by the President's appointments. But one reply is made to these charges. It is, that these free-soilers have renounced their principles and come back to the true faith. Of the truth of this denial one may judge by reading the following statement from the N. O. Crescent:

"The following interrogatives were propounded to Mr. Thompson Campbell, of Illinois, and also to Mr. Maloney, both of whom answered to them in the affirmative, and were elected to Congress in this State:

1. "Will you, if elected, vote for and cordially support a bill prohibiting slavery in the Territories of the United States?

2. "Will you vote for and support a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia?

3. "Will you vote for and advocate the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law passed at the recent session of Congress?

4. "Will you advocate and vote for the election of a Speaker of the House of Representatives who shall be willing to organize the committees of the House so as to give the free States their just influence in the business of legislation?"

To these questions Mr. Thompson Campbell returns the following unequivocal answers:

"To the first and second interrogatories, I answer unequivocally in the affirmative.

"To the third and fourth interrogatories, I answer unhesitatingly in the affirmative."

The appointment of these gentlemen to office shows very clearly the Freesoil affinities of President Pierce. Mr. Campbell has been appointed Land Commissioner in California, with a salary of $8,000 per annum, and Mr. Maloney, Register of the Land Office at Chicago, also a profitable office. Mr. Long, another Freesoiler in Illinois, is appointed Register of the Land Office. Mr. Snowbrook, also a Freesoiler, takes the Collectorship at Chicago, with a large salary. These persons for many years have pandered to the Abolition sentiment."

People of North Carolina, what think you of the President whom you assisted to elect? What think you of those whose treacherous cries of "danger to the South" when there was no danger, at least from the Whig candidate, have led you into the error of electing to the Presidency a man who loathed the fugitive slave law and hated slavery before his election, and after it, shows his hatred and loathing by bestowing his patronage upon men of similar character?

Think of these things and remember the "Seward influence" bugbear—the outcry against Gen. Scott because it was *thought* that he *might* make appointments such as those actually made by Gen. Pierce. Think of these facts, and in August manifest your indignation at the treachery of the Locofoco leaders in North Carolina by returning to Congress Whigs—true men—who did not deceive you before the election by hypocritical professions of extra devotion, nor betray you after the election by base submission to the very wrongs which they had resented in prospective.

An Editorial Convention held in Connecticut lately established a rule that obituary notices, resolutions, &c., exceeding five lines in length, should be paid for at not less than regular advertising rates; against selecting exclusive advertising agencies; and that editorial notices to promote private interests, resolutions of societies, &c., should invariably be paid for.

A similar rule with regard to obituary notices, resolutions of societies, &c., lately adopted by ourselves, has had the desired effect of reducing such notices to reasonable limits. The rule is a proper and very effective one. In many places, indeed, all notices of marriages or deaths, long or short, are paid for as other advertising.

Advertising agencies at the North are humbugs. We utterly eschew them. Where they pay, (which is not always the case,) they are insolent and exacting.

CHOLERA.—It is said that upwards of sixty cases of cholera have occurred in Alexandria, two-thirds of which have terminated fatally, and the disease is still on the increase.

There is evidently a tendency throughout the country to diseases of this nature, such as diarrhea, and it often only needs a little imprudence in eating or drinking to convert the milder into the fatal disease. Care should be taken, especially against eating unripe fruit.

Wake Special Court.—A Special Term of Wake Superior Court is in session the present week,—his Honor Judge Manly presiding. It is understood that the celebrated Outlaw Will Case, which has excited such general interest, alone will be tried, and the probability is that the trial will consume the greater part of two weeks. A large number of witnesses, and others, are in attendance. Counsel for the Caveators, Hons. William A. Graham, Geo. E. Badger and Charles Manly, and Perrin Busbee, Esq.—For the Will, Messrs. B. F. Moore, Henry W. Miller, Geo. W. Haywood, Duncan K. McRae, and P. H. Winston, Sr.
Raleigh Register.

An Expert Rider.—We understand that Mr. Clingman made a speech on Homony Creek last Saturday, in which he compared himself to a circus rider, riding two horses at the same time—that is, that he was running both as a Whig and a Democrat—while he compared Col. Gaither to a goose, standing upon *one* leg; that is, we take it, that the Colonel professes to be a Whig and nothing else, and was running upon the merits of his being a Whig. Divesting the comparison of the odiousness that it is *feathered* with, we think it a very good and a very truthful one. We think that Mr. Clingman deserves credit for his candor in acknowledging the *two-legged* position he occupies. He might have very justly extended his comparison, and have told the people how expert he was in turning somersaults in the political circus.—*Asheville Spectator.*

We were fully aware, at the time of penning a recent article concerning the course of Burton Craige, in 1832—'33, and needed no information (from the "*Roanoke Republican*," certainly,) of the fact, that the Hon. David S. Outlaw was one of the number who voted against the Resolutions reported by the Committee, to whom the subject of South Carolina Nullification was referred. But Mr. Outlaw is now bitterly opposed to the doctrine of *Secession*, that 'cardinal principle in the Democratic creed.' We need not tell how Mr. *Craige* regards it!—*Raleigh Register.*

Railroad Accident.—We learn that the cars coming South on Sunday morning last, ran over a man about two miles from Weldon. The person killed was walking on the track, and every effort was made to warn him off, but without success. The brakes were put on, but the cars could not be stopped in time to avoid running over him.—He was killed instantly. The man was a foreigner and supposed to be intoxicated.—*Wil. Journal.*

Burned.—We regret to learn that a negro, about 3 years old, the property of Dr. J. L. Meares, was so burned by the upsetting of a Fluid Lamp that it died in a short time. Curiosity exciting a boy a few years older to find out whether the lamp had any thing in it, he took off the top, when the explosion took place. Too much care cannot be exercised when these lamps are used.—*Wilmington Herald.*

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

LETTER FROM GOV. MOREHEAD.

OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD,
GREENSBOROUGH, June 9, 1853.

Editors of the Greensboro' Patriot:

I have the honor to acknowledge a communication from his Excellency, D. S. Reid, under date of 4th inst., requesting the President and Directors of this Company to have the surveys made of the contemplated extensions of the North Carolina Railroad,—eastward from Goldsborough to Beaufort Harbor, and westward from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly entitled An Act to Incorporate "The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," and "The North Carolina and Western Railroad Company."

I desire to give this pleasing intelligence to the friends of these enterprises, through your valuable paper, with an assurance that the work will be commenced at as early a day as practicable.

Immediately upon the receipt of Gov. Reid's communication, I informed our Chief Engineer, Walter Gwynn;—our Board meets early in July, by which time I hope we shall have a corps of Engineers ready for the field.

Not a moment is to be lost. The deep, deep regret is, that these extensions are not now in full progress of construction. The giant strides of improvement around us should arouse us to action. The ignominious and pusillanimous complaint that Nature has done so little for us is a libel upon the old dame. Let us see if it be not. If the labors and opinions of that distinguished American citizen, Capt. Bache, of the U. S. Coast Survey, to whom our commerce is already so much indebted, can have any influence on our opinions, we have at the eastern terminus of one of these extensions one of the finest harbors, at Beaufort, for all commercial purposes on the whole Atlantic coast. And if the improvements at the mouth of Cape Fear shall succeed, as it is hoped they will, we shall have another port, surpassed by few, if any, to the South. Then here are the ports; the latter requiring but little aid from man; the former made and presented by the hand of nature in its unrivalled excellence.

But it may be asked, what commerce have we, to require such a port as Beaufort? Let the answer be, the commerce of the world. Look at the location of this port—placed in the end of the North Carolina coast, which projects like a promontory into the Atlantic, midway and within sight of the great line of navigation between the North and the South, and within thirty minutes sail of the ocean. Nature made it for a stopping place for commerce—the half-way house between the North and the South,—where steamers may get their supplies of anthracite, semi-bituminous and bituminous coal, so profusely scattered on either side, and, unless I am much mistaken, under the great Central Railway, which by this eastern extension, will connect with that port.

But there are views connected with this port to which public attention has not been sufficiently directed. Lieutenant Maury, of the Washington Observatory,—whose services have done more for navigation and commerce than perhaps any other man living,—addressed a communication to one or both houses of Congress on the subject of the commerce of the Amazon, Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico. For philosophical and statesmanlike views this paper is without a rival, and should be read and studied by every American citizen. It shows very clearly that the trade of the whole Gulf of Mexico, including its magnificent rivers, must pass out at the straits of Florida, and that some Southern port must become the great emporium for that commerce. Has any port the advantages that Beaufort has?

But let us take a western view of these extensions. The Road running from Beaufort along the Central Railroad and to the Tennessee line, and thence along the lines already in progress of construction to Memphis, will not vary one degree from a due West course. Extend the same line westward (and I predict it will surely be done) to the city of San Francisco, which is to become the great emporium of the East Indian trade, and who can doubt that the trade of the Mississippi valley, as well as that of the East Indies and China will crowd our port. This line will vary less than three degrees from a due West course.

But to those who do not look so far from home, let us direct their attention to what nature has done for us at home. We have a genial climate; navigable bays and rivers; cascades and waterfalls; a soil unsurpassed for fertility; and minerals exhaustless fill the earth upon which we tread, their richness equalled only by the soil that tries to hide them. That we may not be ignorant of their existence, they peep out at every step and look us in the face, yet we find them not. Like the lazy laborer who, with his fellows, was caught slumbering by his employer: the latter, by way of rebuke, said he would give a crown to know which was the laziest in the crowd. This long slab-sided fellow, after a great yawn and stretch, said, "here he massa—give me de money." "Here, you lazy rascal, take it," tendering him the crown. With another yawn and effort to bring his pocket in view, "do, massa, do me de favor to jest drap it in dat pocket!" Like him we look upon the coal, iron and limestone in juxta-position—but as it is not forged into plowshares and rolled into rails, we touch it not. Gold and copper, silver and lead, nestle together in the earth; but as they are not melted into pigs, ingots and bars, or coined into currency and placed in our pockets, we heed them not.

'Nature has not done enough for us!!' No, nor never will, until she gives us MEN—men worthy the age in which they live.

The President and Directors of the N. C. Railroad, Messrs. Editors, will have the surveys made,—to your corps we look, to have the work done. Let the whole press of North Carolina turn their artillery upon these points, and success must follow.

Onward! and take you the lead.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
Pres't. N. C. Railroad.

Salem Academy.—This celebrated institution closed its late session with the usual examination exercises. The pupils for the session numbered 241, from the following States: North Carolina 89; South Carolina 84; Georgia 18; Alabama 15; Virginia 15; Mississippi 10; Tennessee 4; Texas 3; Ohio 2; Cherokee Nation 1. The next session will commence on Monday, July 11th.
Greensborough Patriot.

The Rochester American says that an examination of the sun, by Prof. Dewey, of the University, through his reflecting telescope, disclosed a large number of spots upon its surface. One of them was 12,000 miles in diameter. An archipelago of spots were discovered, which, if united, would cover an area of 10,000 miles long.

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 9th instant, by the Rev'd Neill McDonald, Mr. ANGUS S. McCALLUM to Miss MARY ANN McCRIMMON, daughter of Neill McCrimmon.

DIED,

In this town on Tuesday morning last, ARCHIBALD McLEAN, infant son of J. C. and Margaret Poe, aged ten months.

In Wilmington on the 18th inst., Mr. MOSES LEWIS, in the 53d year of his age.

In Sampson county, on the 17th instant, HOLLY TEW, Esq., in the 54th year of his age. He was honest and upright in all the relations of life, and his loss will be severely felt by his relatives and neighbors.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 20—Str Southerner, with boats Gov Morehead and Bladen in tow, and goods for J H Hall, S T Pfohl, J W Powers, T D Greece, J Newlin & Son, Earnhardt, Adderton & Co, D Murphy, Council & Cain, M L & R J Holmes, W G Broadfoot, Island Ford Co, E B Rice, J Harman, A A McKethan, Mycover & Co, C W Andrews, Wall & McDonald, C D Nixon, Murchison, Reid & Co, Worth & Elliott, R M Orrell, J H Parker, W J Yates, J H & J Martine, Cook & Johnson, E J Hale & Son, A H Whitfield, S J Hinsdale, D & W McLaurin, N C Copper Co, J F Foster, F Fries, M W McNeill, Hunt & Adderton, W J Parker, W B Robinson.

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Woollen Mills make the following proposition to Southern planters, viz: Send your Wool to the above named Mills, in the condition in which it is sent to be made into rolls, (picked, washed and oiled,) and you can have it manufactured into good heavy Kerseys for 12½ cents per yard—the proprietors furnishing the warp. Having entered upon this enterprise, the proprietors are determined to succeed; and they know they will, if you will but give them your patronage. They make no factious appeal to sectional prejudice: they only say, try us, planters of the South. Wool carded into rolls at the above Mills with great despatch. A quantity of thick heavy Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The above Mills are situated 5½ miles North-East of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.

STEELE & SHORTRIDGE.

June 4, 1853. 200-

VALUABLE
Cape Fear Plantation
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined to remove to Columbus county, offers for sale that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated on the waters of the Cape Fear River and Baker's Creek, five miles above Elizabethtown, containing 403 acres of Land, well adapted to the growth of corn, oats, wheat, rye, potatoes, &c. It has on it a first rate mill site, a beautiful young orchard of nearly 700 choice Apple trees, a number of Scuppernong Grape Vines, which for the last five or six years have been very profitable; a comfortable dwelling house and the necessary out buildings, new and of superior style.

Also, 485 acres of pine land, situated about two miles back of the River place, on which are now cut 14,000 Turpentine Boxes, 6000 of which are new.

The above Plantation offers inducements to persons desiring a comfortable situation, which are seldom found.

A. J. TROY.

Bladen county, May 28, 1853. 98-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session, on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.

R. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98-6t

S. S. Arey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW

Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.

April 28, 1853. 90*6m

MASONIC INSTITUTE.

Board of Instruction.

Rev. GEORGE M. EVERHART, Principal, and Professor of Greek and Natural Science.
RUFUS H. SMITH, Professor of Latin and English Literature.
IGNATIUS E. SHUMATE, Teacher in Mathematics.

THIS Institution is located at Germanton, Stokes county, N. C., in a healthy and beautiful country. The village is very moral, and enjoys many religious advantages. Besides, it is situated in a region more abundant in minerals and fossils, than any other in the South; and thereby affords the student the best opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with several of the Natural Sciences.

There is a superior set of Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus that cost near $700,—also a Cabinet of Minerals and Fossils numbering about 600 different specimens—for illustrating Natural Sciences.

The Libraries number 1435 volumes.

The course of studies laid down corresponds to the usual preparatory studies, and those required in the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior Classes in our oldest and best Colleges. Those who can pass a satisfactory examination on this course, having remained at this Institution at least two years, (TO COMPLETE THE WHOLE, HOWEVER, REQUIRES A MUCH LONGER TIME,) shall receive a Gold Medal with inscriptions testimonial of character and scholarship. Those having passed successfully through this course of study can graduate in one year at any of our best Colleges or Universities, and thereby considerably lessen the usual expenses, and at the same time enjoy all the advantages of the whole College Course.

The Scholastic year is divided into two Sessions,—the first beginning on the fourth Thursday in July and ending on the third Wednesday in December; and the second beginning on the first Thursday in January and ending on the first Wednesday in June.

There are two Examinations—private and public. The private at the close of the first session, and the public at the close of the scholastic year.

COMMENCEMENT—The first Wednesday in June.

EXPENSES.—Tuition is $7, $10, and $15 per Session. Incidentals 50 cents. Board, including Room, Fuel and Washing, $30.

June 10, 1853. 2*6t

Summer Residence for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Summer Residence on Harrington Hill, one and a quarter miles from the Market House. The House is new, has five rooms on the ground floor, and one large room above—all well plastered. About 28 acres land, good well in the yard, two good springs convenient.

Persons desiring to purchase, can get any information on application to the subscriber, or to A. M. Campbell.

W. L. CALLAIS.

June 1, 1853. 203*6t

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHOSEN ONES.

The Whig Central Committee of the Ashland (Ky.) District, have put forth an address from which the following extract is made, showing some specimens of the chosen ones President Pierce delights to honor with public office. Read it Union-loving and Freesoil-abhoring Southern Democrats:

Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War—Nullifier and Secessionist.

Robert McClelland, Secretary of the Interior—Freesoiler.

John A. Campbell, Judge of Supreme Court—Nullifier and disunionist.

Pierre Soule, Minister to Spain—French red republican, fillibuster, and secessionist.

John A. Dix, sub-treasurer, New York, with the offer of a mission to France—Freesoiler, and leader of the Van Buren faction against General Cass in 1848.

Samuel W. Inge, U. S. Attorney for the Northern district of California—Disunionist.

Peter D. Vroom, Minister to Prussia—According to the New York Evening Post he is a freesoiler, who denies the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law.

James Gadsden, Minister to Mexico—Nullifier and secessionist.

Wm. Trousdale, Minister to Brazil—Opponent of the compromise, who canvassed the State of Tennessee, in opposition to it, when a Governor, and was defeated.

Solon Borland, Minister to Central America—Bitterly anti-compromise, and so ultra State rights as to deny the power of Congress to pass a fugitive slave law.

Benjamin F. Angell, Consul to Honolulu—Bitter freesoiler.

Edwin de Leon, Consul at Alexandria—Disunionist, and lately editor of the disunion organ, the Southern Press.

Auguste Belmont, Charge at the Hague—Mr. Belmont has been for years Consul General in the United States of Austria, that bloody despotism, and is the person upon whom Hulsemann devolved his duties when Webster's severe rebuke drove him from the country. There is no American feeling about him.

J. J. W. Grey, Postmaster at Cleveland—Abolitionist, and editor of an abolition paper.

James Long, Register of the Land Office in the city of Chicago—Freesoiler.

Richard S. Maloney, Register of the Land Office at Danville, Illinois—Abolitionist.

Thomas Hoyne, U. S. Attorney for Illinois—Freesoiler, and an elector on the Van Buren ticket in 1848.

Thomas Campbell, Commissioner of Land Claims in California—Freesoiler.

Benjamin F. Hallett, U. S. Attorney for Massachusetts—Chief leader of the coalition between the democrats and abolitionists in that State.

All these are but a sample of the President's indefensible appointments. The list might be prolonged almost indefinitely.

A beautiful list of specimens, for a President to appoint whose election was urged and secured on the ground that his competitor *might* appoint a Wm. H. Seward, or some such Freesoil Whig to office. These are the offices that the Old Line Democrats wanted badly, but couldn't get them, because the Abolitionists and Disunionists wanted them. The Freesoilers are enjoying themselves highly over their feast of the choice and best that the President has at his disposal, and chuckle over the hard fate of the Old Line Democrats most heartily. The New York Post, the Abolition organ, is delighted with the banishment of the Compromise men from the Brigadier's presence—boasts over the appointment of Freesoilers of the straitest sect, from the North, and states that "out of the seventeen appointments from the Slave States, there are but two who were not anti-Compromise men." The Post then—adding insult to injury—wants to know what the Compromise men think of it. We have before given what prominent organs of the party, Democratic Conventions and distinguished democrats think of it, or rather the unmeasured terms in which they denounce it. We add the opinion of another conservative paper, with Democratic sympathies. The New York Sun says:

"Thus far when we except the Inaugural, and one or two good appointments made at the outset—President Pierce has given no practical evidence that he is capable of rising above the beaten track of political management, and above the narrow interests of party; or that he is a man fitted to impress upon the popular mind the stamp of a resolute will and an irresistible energy. We have yet few, if any, indications that he is a second Jackson, or that he will ever rise to more than a respectable compromise between Old Fogydom and Young America. The three months have, so far as the people have received information, been spent chiefly in reconciling conflicting sectional and factional interests, in the matter of appointments. Dividing the honors and the spoils has occupied an unreasonable time; and the manner of their division has partaken too much of a timid, peddling, apprehensive spirit, to impress us very favorably. The Washington Union has told us that the appointments indicate the foreign and home policy of the Administration. If they do, it is the plainness of obscurity. As commentaries upon the Inaugural, they make it as "clear as mud." Were we to attempt to draw an inference as to the administration policy from the character of the appointments, we would express it in one word—neutralization.

Proscription at Washington.—The following figures will show how thorough has been the work of Proscription, "for opinion's sake,"—at Washington thus far, in the career of the Pierce Administration. If the work goes on as bravely the next three months, as it has done since the 4th of March last, Whigs in office, if Gen. Pierce can help it, will be "few and far between":—

Appointments by the Federal Administration since 4th of March.

Foreign Ministers	10	Collectors	96
Charge d'Affaires	10	Surveyors	58
Consuls	7	Naval Officers	11
Com. to Sandwich Islands	1	Appraisers	20
Treasurers	21	Deputy Postmasters	207
Registers	67	Surveyors General	22
Receivers	66	Pension Agents	23
District Attorneys	34	Indian Agents	30
Marshals	35		—
		Grand total	719

If to this grand aggregate were added the host of removals of Whig subordinates in the several departments and offices enumerated above, it is suspected we should have to foot up thousands instead of hundreds. "To the victors belong the spoils" is, verily, *the* maxim of the Pierce and Marcy administration.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Portland Advertiser says:—"The motto "Carry the North by party machinery, and the South by falling in with southern measures," suggests a system of party tactics, upon which politicians of the Van Buren school are inclined to act. It is to yield everything but the spoils—to give up principles, and oftentimes to appear to give up candidates—in order to secure final success in their main object. Many wondered how the Van Burens could so readily support Pierce, when their several positions before the public were so antagonistic. The result has proved that they perfectly understood what they were about."

The absence of stirring events, (says the National Intelligencer,) acts on those journals that live upon excitement and thrive most when the public mind is at fever heat in the same way that a long drought does on vegetation. They languish for fresh agitation, just as the shrivelled corn blades or the parched leaves of the thirsty trees droop for the want of refreshing showers.— A state of public tranquility is looked upon by them with the benevolent eye of the exploring doctor, (in the comedy,) who, landing upon the shore of a country displaying a beautiful landscape and invigorating atmosphere, exclaimed, "it seems to be horribly salubrious."

These remarks are suggested by the present occupation of the "excitement presses;" those which, to astound their daily readers, and to satisfy their morbid appetites, prefix to every trivial telegraphic despatch a heading with as many lines of capital letters and notes of admiration as the posting bill of a travelling circus. Of this clap-trap the following is but a moderate example, which we copy from a paper of the far South, received yesterday:

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

By Morse's Great Western Telegraph Line.

[Reported exclusively for the ——— ———.]

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON!

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE SPANISH CONSUL REPUDIATED!

Alliance of Spain and Mexico under the Protectorate of England.

PROBABLE WAR WITH MEXICO.

This brings us (adds the Intelligencer,) to the point of our paragraph. The fast press being hard up lately for a stirring event, set on foot (the most improbable idea that they could have hit on) a story that Spain had entered into an alliance with Mexico against the United States, under the Protectorate of England. Without stopping a moment to consider the utter absurdity of this plot against the peace and dignity of innocent Young America, all true believers in telegraphic despatches and Washington correspondence paid it the respect of repeating it and wondering at it, looking grave and credulous for half a day, and then dismissing it in expectation of some newer marvel. But the fast press had no "new thing" ready, and after telegraphing the news of the "alliance" to the uttermost parts of the Union, made the most of the invention by a series of speculations on the consequences, immediate and remote, of the triple plot! And now, having at last hunted the story fairly down, they are not only abusing the story itself, but the Government for not having contradicted it. If they would properly weigh the probabilities of such reports before giving them publicity they might save themselves much unnecessary trouble.

The distribution of the spoils continues to be a source of great trouble to the Democracy. Every once in a while manifestations of dissatisfaction break out in a fresh place among the Harmonious about the distribution of the public plunder. Things went on quite smoothly while all the different and discordant wings of the party had the pleasures of hope to feed upon, in anticipating a most bountiful share of the loaves and fishes, but, as the distribution goes on, the mutterings of complaint come up from various quarters among the scores of disappointed expectants. We knew the Brigadier would have a hard time of it, for not a few of the hungry horde must necessarily be disappointed, and where he makes one ungrateful friend with the Federal patronage he incurs the enmity of ninety-nine who have to be sent away without any thing. Another manifestation of dissatisfaction is furnished by the Norway Advertiser, in an official report of a meeting of the Democratic Republicans (as they style themselves) of Lovell, on the 11th inst. Having assembled in Convention to nominate delegates to a Democratic State Convention, they took occasion to give vent to their indignation about certain matters in connection with the distribution of the spoils—some of which they are pleased to term the "*farming out and sale of the petty offices.*" After resolving that they "have full confidence in the political integrity and sound Democracy of Franklin Pierce, President of the United States," (of course they wouldn't say anything else while he has rewards to bestow,) they go on to administer a broad hint to the President of their dissatisfaction, by resolving "That in all appointments to office, whether by the President or his subordinates, the rightful source of consultation and advice is the people, the rank and file of the Democratic party, and that their wills and not the wishes of rotten office holders are to be respected and listened to." The President, it would seem from this, has been appointing some "rotten office holders" among the Democratic Republicans of that section, or they would hardly feel it incumbent upon them to hint so strongly at it. These down East Democratic Republicans further resolve "That the system at present established of appointing Postmasters by the Department, dependant as it is upon the Representatives in Congress from the district, is unsound, undemocratic and abusive, and should be changed forthwith," and also adopt the following:

Resolved, That we, the Democratic Republicans of Lovell, in caucus assembled, are dissatisfied with the appointment of our postmasters in Lovell. They are not from the National Democratic Party, and we deem such appointments, though insignificant in themselves, yet as impolitic as giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy.

But the richest part of this demonstration by those Democratic Republicans is the charge of "venal acts" upon their Representative in Congress, "for the farming out and sale of the petty offices under his control," by virtue of the power invested in the Members of Congress by the President to dispose of the public offices. It furnishes a nice commentary upon this new system the Administration has adopted. On this point they resolve:

That we view with scorn and shame the venal acts of our present Representative elect from this district, and his offers of *farming out and sale of the petty offices under his control*, by virtue of his position in office; and that we believe it is for the good of the Democratic Party that his acts are exposed for condemnation; and that it is especially for those who labored for his election to wipe themselves free from the stain which his acts have fixed upon them.

The Democracy of that section speak the sentiments of the great Conservative Democracy of the Union, who are somewhat backward about speaking out, particularly in the South, for the very forcible reason that they are reluctant to acknowledge that they were so shamefully *pierced* with the New Hampshire nominee, but as their troubles accumulate they begin to give vent to their suppressed indignation.—*Richmond Whig.*

The great Presbyterian family of churches in these United States embraces no less than eight branches, namely, the "Old School," the "New School," (I use these terms for the want of a better,) the "Associate," the "Associate Reformed," the "Reformed Presbyterian," (or Covenanters,) the "Reformed Dutch," the "German Reformed," and the "Cumberland Presbyterians."

An eminent psychologist of London has decided that the spirit rappings are produced by phantom postmen engaged in the delivery of dead letters!

AGRICULTURE,—THE FAIR, &c.

Gen. Saunders addressed the Agricultural Society of this county, at the Court House in this City, on Monday afternoon last, with his usual ability, upon the subject of the approaching State Fair. We learn that the best feeling prevailed in the meeting, and that the most sanguine assurances were given, that the sum necessary to secure the permanent location of the Fairs at Raleigh will be easily and speedily raised.

We do not know that it is worth while to publish the somewhat lengthy proceeding of the State Agricultural Society at its last meeting,—that meeting having been held upwards of a month since, and the material portion of its deliberations having in the meantime transpired. We publish, however, the following appointments by the President of the Society, in connection with the Fair, (which is to be holden on the 18th of October,) viz: L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow, Chief Marshal: William H. Tripp, Beaufort, Henry Mordecai, Wake, W. S. Battle, Edgecombe, William H. Scott, Wake, Thos. D. Hogg, Wake, Assistants.

Committee of Arrangements, any three of whom may act: J. Nixon, of Raleigh, Chairman; W. R. Poole, Wake, Thomas J. Lemay, Wake, W. W. Whitaker, Wake, W. W. Holden, Wake, J. F. Tompkins, Beaufort, Robert Norfleet, Edgecombe, R. W. Hyman, Warren, Alpheus Jones, Wake.

Executive Committee, any three of whom may act: Henry Elliott, of Cumberland, Chairman; Lewis Thompson, Bertie, R. H. Smith, Halifax, N. W. Woodfin, Buncombe, H. H. Watters, Brunswick, J. B. Williams, Warren, Charles Manly, Wake, Robert Strange, Cumberland, W. A. Eaton, Granville, H. K. Burgwin, Northampton, W. H. Jones, Wake, E. P. Guion, Wake, E. A. Crudup, Franklin, Thos. H. Wright, New Hanover, John Hutchins, Wake.

We are glad to see the interest that is manifested, in some portions of the State, in the success of the great experiment that is to be tried in October. We look upon it as unquestionably one of the most important movements that has ever been made for the benefit of the State and the promotion of its diversified industrial pursuits,—and, as such, it challenges the liveliest approbation and encouragement at the hands of all our people. It is certainly time that the Agricultural community in this State appreciated more fully their numerical strength and their moral power, and this can only be effected,—or can be *best* effected,—by a concentrated and well-directed public opinion. In the former absence of any organization to create and give expression and direction to such opinion, comparatively *nothing* has been done for the Agricultural interest in our midst. And yet it is the basis and support of all other interests. Its surplus products spread the sails of Commerce and start the shuttle of the manufacturer, it feeds all and clothes all; like the heart, it gives vitality, life and motion to the whole body politic. We appeal, then, to the Farmers, Manufacturers, &c., of the State *to go to work* and interest themselves fully in rendering certain the success of the North Carolina State Fair.—*Raleigh Register.*

COL. RUFFIN AND BILLY BRINN.

A most amusing rencounter took place at the Lafayette Hotel, on Monday, between Col. Ruffin, the "nominee" for Congress, and Billy Brinn, the worthy individual whom Gen. Pierce recently honored with the office of keeper of the Light House at Pamlico Point. Billy was about three sheets in the wind. In strength of lungs he is almost a match for Ruffin, and in the gift of gab he is quite an overmatch.

There was a crowd at the hotel of about 40 persons when Billy came up and inquired for "Col. Ruffin," and on being introduced he began in a prodigiously loud tone to take the Col. through. He had voted for the Col., he said two years ago; but he did it with a mighty long tooth. He was opposed to Secession—was a regular Union man, an old line, Republican Democrat. He had fought for the country in the war of 1812, and was opposed to *Lawyers* being put up over the honest *Farmers* of the country—and that he said was good Republican doctrine. He was opposed, he said, to conventions and caucuses and cliques—These were schemes invented by wire pullers to put down the people, and put *up some man the people didn't want.* (Roars of laughter from the crowd.) He, Billy, was in favor of independence, he had fought for independence, and was for the good old Republican way of coming out for office, in an *independent* way, instead of being brought out by a caucus, or convention, or clique.

In this way Billy went on for nearly an hour, the Col. meantime writhing dreadfully at the hard hits Billy gave him.

During the scene a Whig remarked—"You mustn't be offended Col.; the gentleman is of your party—a regular democrat, and has just been appointed to an office by Gen. Pierce."

"Yes," exclaimed Billy, "I am just from the Federal city, and I know a thing or two—and I tell you it's all wrong, this Secession, caucus business. The people ain't going to stand it. They are for the true old Jackson Democracy, and that's for Union and Liberty and Independence."

Here a gentleman present, taking compassion on the Col., tried to draw Billy off by talking to him himself; but Billy wouldn't listen a bit; he was bent on talking to the Col. and he did talk to him, to the infinite delight of the crowd.

When our informant left Ruffin had got rid of his tormentor, and was detailing to Gulick—the visages of the pair very sensible lengthened—the outrageous conduct of the light house keeper.

Billy, we take it, will wake up some fine morning in the course of a few weeks, and find his official head clean off. He is "disturbing the Democratic organization!" We commend his case to the care of Messrs. Fulton and Price of the Wilmington Journal.—*Washington Whig.*

Thos. W. Dorr.—The Democrats of Rhode Island, having a majority in the Legislature, are about removing the present incumbent of the post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who is a Whig, for Thos. W. Dorr, the valorous man who was at the head of the Rhode Island rebellion in 1842, and who was convicted before the Courts of his Country of Treason. This law-serving subject is about to be placed at the head of the Judiciary of the State. Verily, the Democracy must be hard up for men versed in the law, to resort to a former tenant of the State Prison to administer it!—*Wil. Herald.*

During a discussion between Drs. Draper and Watson at Boston, Dr. W. stated that in the course of four years and a half he had taken from the citizens of Boston and vicinity one hundred barrels of blood, and had administered forty-nine pounds of mercury!

The revenue of Peru is eight millions of dollars, of which five millions are derived from the sale of Guano.

The fast train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few days since, when near Greenburgh, attained the extraordinary speed of eighty miles per hour. A perfectly straight stretch of ten miles was run in seven and a half minutes.

The N. Y. Times says that provisions, excepting meats, are considerably lower in that city than last year, and it is only to those who live at crack hotels, and pay $3 a day for board, that the cost of living is increased.

PAY AS YOU GO.

The New York Times has the following advice, which, if followed up, would prevent many an aching heart and sorrowful bosom. It reminds us of some of Franklin's excellent essays:

"What, not avail myself of this capital opportunity for a bargain, just because the money is not in my pocket? There are a great many snug fortunes made by buying on time. But our mercantile friends who draw most largely on their credit, will agree with us in advising a young man to pay as he goes. A sixpenny loaf of bread without butter, and no debt on it, has a better relish than your best dinner that is to be paid for to-morrow. The potatoes that are paid for before eating them have no bitter taste, while a coppery flavor mingles with the vanilla of the creams that are bought on credit. Cash lards handsomely the leanest beef. Credit makes the fattest slices shrink in the pan. If you pay as you go, very likely you will fall astern of your bold speculating neighbor, but you will have your vessel in better trim for a squall. Men do not always get rich very rapidly who adopt this motto, but they very seldom can make out to fail. It may be hard for them to get rich, but it is harder for other people to suffer very bitterly on account of their poverty.

"The man who pays as he goes, and has nothing but the suit he has on, and the meal he is eating, that he can call his own,—how much poorer is he than his neighbor who keeps a carriage and a servant, and lives in splendor, and owes more than he can ever pay? The latter, one will say, enjoys all the money that his splendor represents. This is very much a matter of taste. We should not enjoy it. Widows and orphans will weep when he dies, not because he has gone, but because his estate only pays twenty cents on the dollar. 'Pay as you go,' and leave no unpleasant business for your executor to transact. It is not gratifying for the widow to have your debts to settle, and children come by degrees to think less of their deceased father, when bills are presented that cannot be met by his assets. Pay as you go, sleep sound o'nights, and drive out the nightmare from your dormitory. You keep things snugger about the house. Your account-book will be a model of simplicity. You will buy what you want, and leave what is unneeded till money is plentier. You will find the necessities of life to be only the decimation of what generally are called rich. Off their faces, tearing the lean and haggard mask, you will find jolly, lazy luxuries behind.

"Your library will contain fewer and choicer books. Your wardrobe will be a collection of wearable garments, your home an aggregation of comforts for every day use. Your wife will be as tidy and neat as the best of them. She will have very little old jewelry to exchange for new, and the moths will not much trouble her during these warm days. Your balance sheet will always be a pleasant document to study. The amount you have in the bank, the property you hold, the stock you own, will be the true representatives of your means. Pay as you go, and when you die, enjoy the satisfaction that there is but one debt left behind you. If you have not anything, the undertaker's bill will not be very heavy—too small to trouble you much afterwards. Next to having money enough, the most comfortable thing, in a financial aspect, is to owe nothing to any man. Pay every body as you go, but pay the printer in advance."

The Marvels of Table Moving at Rome.—Table moving is now all the rage in Rome; from the Vatican and Quirinal to the cafe and osteria, the mystic circle of hands is formed with universal success. The Pope himself has seen and verified the fact, and Cardinal Antonelli had the experiment performed at his palace with such power that an *obate* was struck to the ground by the force of the accumulated electric fluid. The Jesuits have decided that the influence actually exists, but they have hitherto offered no solution of its modus operandi.

Roman Correspondent of the Daily News.

If the "Spirits" were "up to snuff," what sort would they prefer?—Rappee, of course! [We wish to disarm criticism by confessing that when we accepted the above, we were fairly "put to a pinch" for copy.—*London Diogenes.*

The Spirit Rappers are practicing their *diableries* all the world over just now. We saw them the other day in full blast in Cuba, and after that in Louisiana, Alabama, and South Carolina, where by the way, as a Yankee, we were not sorry to see them, inasmuch as Southern people often make use of the North side believers in the *isms, pathies* and humbugs of the day. But the best table moving, table rapping, or "spiritual manifestation," as meek philosophers call these new discoveries, we have ever seen was in the worst nullification district in all South Carolina. There was a real witchcraft in much that was here done, and especially in the responses that were made by the spirits, but the witches were all very pretty fairies, whose tapering fingers touched a chord that could move hearts as well as tables. Tables it will be found always move much more summarily and effectually when a woman is in the case than when ladies are absent. They are usually the fair deceivers, and wilfully or blindly, by design or unconsciously, one of them makes more converts than a score or two of men.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Sugar Planters of West Baton Rouge, La., have held a meeting at which they resolved that the recent large importations, by certain parties at St. Louis, of sugar from foreign ports, under the name of concentrated molasses, is injurious to the interests of the Louisiana planters, and they therefore recommend all honorable means to prevent this infringement of the revenue laws. They also recommend that a convention of all the sugar planters in the State be held at Donaldville on the 18th instant.

The Portland Advertiser explains how it happened that the splendid chaise built as a present to Gen. Pierce from his friends in Portland, came to be given to Col. Strickland. The chaise unfortunately was not completed till after the offices had been distributed, whereupon the zeal of the givers so much cooled, that it was put into a store instead of being sent to Washington. Finally it was given to Col. Strickland, who was a disappointed applicant for the Bangor Collectorship.

We have often heard ladies express a desire to know by what process the fine gloss observable on new linen, shirt bosoms, &c. is produced, and in order to gratify them, we subjoin the following recipe for making Gum Arabic Starch:

Take two ounces of fine white gum arabic powder—put it into a pitcher, and on it a pint or more boiling water, (according to the degree of stiffness you desire,) and then having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle, cork it for use. A table spoonful of gum water, stirred into a pint of starch that has been made in the usual manner, will give to lawns (either white or printed) a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good (much diluted) for white muslin and bobinet.

An illiterate correspondent, who is given to sporting, wants to know when the "Anglo-Saxon Race," so much talked about, is to come off?

Something to Think of.—The New York Courier, under this significant head, refers to the enormous amount of crime committed in that city. It amounts in number to as much as all the cities of England put together, and in atrocity far exceeds it. The total number of commitments for all kinds of offences in England and Wales during the last seven years was one hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four; the total number of arrests in New York during the same period was over two hundred thousand. The New York police tables refer only to arrests, those of England only to commitments. Many are arrested who are not committed or bound over for trial, but their number is by no means so great as to destroy the remarkable significance of the above figures. In New York within the last year seven executions for capital offences have occurred. In all England and Wales for the same period there were only nine, and yet the population of the latter is nearly thirty times as great as that of New York.—This disparity cannot be ascribed to any peculiar character of our people, for the greater part of the criminality springs from the foreign element of our population. Of the seven murderers above specified, six of them were foreigners—one being a German, three Irish, one English, and one a Nova Scotian; and the seventh, though born in New York, was of Irish parentage.

The Courier says:

"The same people that chiefly commit the crime here are found in vast numbers in every English city. Why, then, the difference in the extent of that crime? This question does not admit of either a ready or brief answer. The causes which produce this result are various and complex, some of which we may consider hereafter. The most important of them are, doubtless, the comparative inefficiency of our police in preventing crime, the comparative uncertainty of our courts in punishing crime, the neglect of our young vagrant population, and the vast number of disorderly groggeries, licensed and unlicensed, that have all the while, without restraint, been stimulating the passions and bad propensities of all the lower classes of our population. It is time that these matters should be seriously and earnestly looked at and cared for. Our streams of crime are increasing into torrents, and they threaten to overwhelm us. The facts we have given, startling as they are, cannot be denied. Official documents prove them. Read and ponder."

The Courier also says there are now at the Tombs ten men awaiting trial for murder, one of whom has already been convicted once, and is now awaiting a second trial. The whole number of homicides in that city within the last year has been seventeen.

BATHING.

As the season for this healthful luxury is now with us, we have thought the following article on the subject, from the Philadelphia Bulletin, would prove acceptable to many of our readers:

Even the best things are occasionally productive of injurious consequences, when indulged in to excess or used without discretion. Bathing is one instance among many. Too much bathing debilitates even the most robust, often destroys the appetite, or leads to other hurtful results. Hot baths, not tepid ones, are particularly apt to prove deleterious. Few persons, indeed, can employ them at all to advantage. Dr. Tilt, an English physician of eminence, who has written an admirable work on the best means of preserving health, gives it as his personal experience that hot baths produce temporary plethora, headache; and a sense of weakness amounting almost to fainting. These are, he thinks, the general results also. He advises, therefore, that hot baths should be avoided, unless when a physician has explicitly directed their use.

Tepid and cold baths, to be employed according to the constitution and habits of the particular individual, are the baths to which most should confine themselves. Nervous persons are especially benefitted by the tepid bath, which seems to have a direct sedative influence on the nervous system, probably by absorbing, according to Dr. Tilt, the morbid irritability arising from an undue development of the mind at the expense of the body. Napoleon, after excessive fatigue, either mental or physical, was accustomed to take a tepid bath, and, if possible, indulge a while in sleep; and he was often heard to declare, that, without such a sedative, it would have been impossible for him to have preserved his general health. After his exhausting return from Russia, subsequent to the memorable conflagration of Moscow, he went immediately into the bath before transacting business, and then slept, without waking, for eighteen hours, and when he rose he was as fresh as ever. The celebrated Diana of Poictiers, one of the most beautiful women France ever gave birth to, and who maintained her charms long beyond the usual term, owed the preservation of her loveliness principally to the daily, but judicious use of the bath. Thus we see that ordinary health, the capacity to endure great fatigue alike of mind and body, and the maintenance of personal beauty in the fair sex, depend, more or less, on the discriminating, but habitual employment of the bath.

The tepid bath is, perhaps, the one most generally suitable. The temperature of a tepid bath should range from 82 deg. to 86 deg. Fahrenheit. While the temperature is kept below blood heat, the body slowly increases in weight, partly owing to the absorption of water, partly to the diminution of insensible perspiration. In a tepid bath, heated from 82 deg. to 86 deg. Fahrenheit, it was ascertained, by Chossat, that the pulse descended from sixty pulsations to thirty-eight: and it was clearly the soothing effect thus produced, which rendered the tepid bath so delicious to the irritable nerves of Napoleon. Dr. Tilt recommends the tepid bath after long railway journeys, excessive walking or riding, or at periods of nervous irritability, superinduced by any causes.

Cold baths are favorites with many persons especially those of robust frames and high health. But it is never wise to remain long in a very cold bath. On coming out, if the stay has not been too protracted, the body feels as if entering into a warmer atmosphere, because the density of the water, and because also the sensibility of the skin is blunted.

Sometimes headache supervenes. This is a sign of a partially diseased skin, and a want of reaction causing the blood to remain concentrated on the internal organs, where it was driven by the shock of the cold water.

The best, perhaps the only test, of the kind of bath proper for each particular individual is experiment. Opinionated persons, ignorant of the modus operandi of the bath, always maintain that the sort adapted for themselves is the description suitable for all. We know some individuals who swear, as it were, by cold baths, and others who are just as obstinate in behalf of tepid ones. A physician familiar with the habits and constitution of the patient can generally tell what kind of bath should be used, even without experimenting.

English Betting.—By the result of the running for the Derby Stakes, Mr. Davis, the leviathan betting man of England, lost fifty thousand pounds sterling, and he lost £20,000 on the Oaks, making £70,000, or $350,000 on the two events. One individual had upwards of £100,000 staked on West Australian, and when he was declared winner, went into violent hysterics.

Appointment of a Peculator.—A Mr. McL[illegible] lin was appointed postmaster at Springfield, [illegible] by President Polk. He proved a [illegible] office to the amount of eight hundred dollars, [illegible] was turned out by the Whig administration. The Pierce administration has now restored him [illegible] old place. Evidently we are to have a [illegible] of the old Jackson and Van Buren era of [illegible] thieves.

Every administration is of course liable [illegible] deluded into the occasional appointment of [illegible] dividual to office who may turn out to be [illegible]. But the reappointment of a person who has already shown himself a thief in office is, [illegible] knowingly, an act scarcely better than [illegible] itself.—*Louisville Journal.*

The political millenium is certainly at [illegible] and the period cannot be far distant when the Lion and the Lamb shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them. The Washington Union copies and glories over an [illegible] the Albany Atlas, of the foreign [illegible] of President Pierce, and speaks of the [illegible] manly language of that paper "as indicating the portion of the United Democracy [illegible] which it is a leading organ, are [illegible] solved, without reference to past [illegible]sension, to render a cordial support [illegible] ministration of President Pierce, upon [illegible] prehensive, national principles to which [illegible] irrevocably committed."

Some of our readers may not [illegible] that this Albany Atlas, which the Union [illegible]es so warmly, is the abolition Democ[illegible] of the New York Barnburners. It plays the same part in Albany that the Evening Post [illegible] in New York. It is anti-fugitive slave [illegible] compromise, and anti-slavery. It is [illegible] Northern papers which swore last year that Scott had sold himself to the South [illegible] and which published the affidavits of [illegible] Foss respecting Gen. Pierce's former [illegible] sentiments, considering them excellent arg[illegible] in his behalf. And even now, the Albany [illegible] has not abated one jot of its abolition [illegible] not diluted a single drop of its [illegible] venom. It is precisely now what [illegible] and is only satisfied with the Executive [illegible] he has given at least an equal share [illegible] to its abolition friends and allies.

This, be it known, is Democracy's [illegible] specific for maintaining concord and [illegible] party. The mouths of the clamorous are [illegible] with pap, so that they can no longer [illegible] principle adopted is easy and expedient. [illegible] litionists may thunder against slavery, [illegible] unionists may denounce the Compromise [illegible] ed they agree to vote the Democratic [illegible] praise President Pierce. This is all that [illegible] quired, and for this, a fair supply [illegible] bounty is allotted. Meanwhile we do [illegible] ceive that Abolition has lost any of its zeal, [illegible] disunion only broods in silence over the [illegible] cause the present affords but a slender [illegible] renewed agitation. It bides its time.—*N. O.* [illegible]

A CANINE SKETCH.

"Just then the door opened, and Mr. R[illegible] walked in, and close at his heels stalked B[illegible] —both seated themselves; the one on a ch[illegible] the other on end directly in front of the sur[illegible] Mr. Jagger looked at the dog with the [illegible] eye of a surrogate, and shook his head as [illegible] surrogate can shake it.

"Are you one of the witnesses?" inquired [illegible] of the dog's master.

"I am sir,' replied Mr. Rawley. 'I was [illegible] poenaed to testify; and here's the document,' [illegible] he spoke, he laid upon the table a paper w[illegible] from having been several days in that gent[illegible] pocket, had faded from white into a snuff [illegible] and was particularly crumpled.

'What's that animal doing here?' demanded [illegible] surrogate.

'He hasn't had time to do anything,' replied Mr. Rawley. 'He comes when I come. He [illegible] when I goes. He's a peeler.

'The animal must leave the court. It's [illegible] tempt of court to bring him here,' said Mr. Jagger, angrily. 'Remove him instantly.'

Mr. Rawley had frequently been in attendance at the police courts, and once or twice had [illegible] slight taste of the sessions; so that he was [illegible] much struck with the surrogate as he oth[illegible] might have been; and he replied:

'I make no opposition, sir; and shall not [illegible] a finger to perwent it. There's the animal [illegible] any officer as pleases may remove him. I [illegible] nutin' ag'in it. I knows what a contempt [illegible] court is; and that a'in't one.' And Mr. Raw[illegible] threw himself back amiably in his chair.

'Mr. Slagg!' said the surrogate to the [illegible] with a frizzled wig, 'remove the dog.'

Mr. Slagg laid down his pen, took off [illegible] spectacles, went up to the dog, and told him to [illegible] out; to which Bitters replied by snapping at [illegible] fingers, as he attempted to touch him. Mr. Raw[illegible] ley was staring abstractedly out of the w[illegible] The dog looked up at him for instructions, [illegible] receiving none, supposed that snapping at [illegible] ener's fingers was perfectly correct, and resumed his pleasant expression towards that funct[illegible] occasionally casting a lowering eye at the [illegible] gate, as if deliberating whether to include [illegible] his demonstrations of anger.

'Slagg, have you removed the dog?' said Mr. Jagger, who, the dog being under his very [illegible] saw that he had not.

'No, Sir. He resists the court,' replied Mr. Slagg.

'Call Walker to assist you,' said Mr. Jagger, sternly.

Walker, a small man in drabs, had anticipated something of the sort, and accidentally withdrew as soon as he saw there was a prospect of difficulty, so that the whole court was set at defiance by the dog.

'Witness!' said Mr. Jagger.

'Sir,' exclaimed a thin man in the corner, [illegible] had been subpoenaed, to his own great terror, [illegible] who at that particular moment had an idea that he was the only witness in the world—starting [illegible] his feet, under the vague impression that he was to be sworn on the spot, and thoroughly convinced that testifying and committing perjury were [illegible] different names for the same thing.

'Not you—the man with the dog.'

Mr. Rawley looked the Court full in the face.

"'Will you oblige the court by removing [illegible] animal?' said Mr. Jagger mildly.

"'Certainly, sir,' said Mr. Rawley. 'Bitters, go home.' Bitters rose stiffly and went out, first casting a glance at the man with a wig, for the purpose of being able to identify him on some future occasion; and having comforted himself by a violent onslaught upon a small dog belonging to the surrogate whom he encountered in the entry, was seen, from the window, walking up the street with the most profound gravity.—*The* [illegible]

Curious Epitaphs.—In a country graveyard in New Jersey, there is a plain stone erected over the grave of a beautiful young lady, with only this inscription upon it:

"Julia Adams died of thin shoes, April 17, 1839, aged 19."

One stone, more conspicuous than the rest, bears this singular inscription upon it:

"Here lies the body of John Jones, *who never held an office.* An honest man."

Blanks for sale here.

A Sad Accident.—Robert Bradshaw, a worthy citizen of our County, met with a sad accident on Saturday evening last, on his return home from this town. His horse took fright and ran with his buggy into an excavation of the North Carolina Rail Road, about three miles from here, where Mr. Bradshaw was so severely injured that he died early on Sunday morning. Mr. Bradshaw leaves a widow and a large family of children to mourn their sudden bereavement.

Rowan Whig.

Carolina College.—The second session of 1853, of this flourishing institution, has opened with a large number of students,—perhaps larger than at the opening of any former session. New students are arriving daily, and the prospects of the College are most flattering.

Wadesborough Argus.

The steamboat Chesterfield was successfully launched on Tuesday evening, at Bird's ship yard. She has been built, as we stated in our last, for a company of gentlemen for the Pee Dee River, and will ply between this port and Cheraw, and will be commanded by Capt. A. McKenzie. She is a very fine boat, and reflects much credit on our Charleston mechanics, who were engaged in her construction. Mr. Wm. Bird built the hull; Messrs. Cameron, Mustard & Co., the engines; Mr. A. J. Russell executed the joiner's work, and Mr. G. B. Richards the iron work; and we doubt whether a more substantial specimen of naval architecture, considering the trade she is to be engaged in, could be produced anywhere. Her dimensions are as follows: Keel 130 feet, over all 135 feet; beam 27 feet, over all 44 feet; hold 6½ feet, and burthen 200 tons. We trust that she may prove a profitable investment to her gentlemanly commander, and her enterprising owners.

Charleston Courier.

Another Camphene Accident.—Yesterday we noticed the destruction of a store at Lyons by the bursting of a camphene lamp. To-day we record from the Rochester Daily Union a somewhat serious camphene explosion on Saturday night, in the store of John Southworth, in Penfield village, Monroe county. A son of Mr. S., aged about twenty years, went to a barrel of camphene in the back part of the store to fill his lamp, and while in the act of doing so, carelessly allowed the contents of the barrel to take fire. A tremendous explosion followed, tearing off the roof of the building, knocking down the young man, and setting fire to the premises. The explosion created great excitement in the village. The inhabitants repaired to the store, and by great effort stayed the progress of the fire, though at one time it was feared that a general conflagration was about to take place. The young man was the only person injured, and his wounds are severe. It is thought that he will suffer the loss of an eye, besides being otherwise disfigured in the face. On the whole he had a narrow escape, as did also the Church and other buildings at Penfield.—*Albany Register.*

Lamp Explosion—Terrible Affair.—A terrible tragedy occurred in this town about half a mile north of Kingston Point, on Saturday night. Mrs. Abbott was engaged in filling a lamp with one of the explosive fluids in too common use, when she was alarmed by a fall upon the stairs. Supposing that some mishap had befallen her sister, Mrs. A. hastily dropped the can, which was overturned, and the contents communicated with the flame of a lamp near by. The consequence was the explosion of the lighted lamp and the scattering of fire, and death to all within its immediate influence. A daughter of Mrs. Abbott, aged about fourteen years, was so dreadfully burned that flesh fell from her limbs, and, though living at the last account, no reasonable hope can be entertained of her recovery.

The clothes of Mrs. Abbott were nearly consumed upon her person before assistance reached her, and a neighbor, Mr. Goldsmith, who hastened at the first alarm, had his hands much injured while assisting to extinguish the flames. Mrs. Abbott is thought cannot survive.

Kingston (Ulster county) Democrat.

NEW YORK, June 23.

Serious Riot at New York.—Quite a serious riot occurred last night at the residence of Dr. George W. Wheeler, on Seventeenth street. In consequence of the discovery of some human bones in his cellar, a mob, numbering about three thousand, assembled, armed with clubs, stones, and [illegible]. They finally gutted the house and store, destroying every thing that it contained, and drove the family into the street. Nobody was killed, but some of the police were injured.

Judge Starnes, of the Middle Circuit, Georgia, in his statistics to Governor Cobb, concludes as follows:

"In every one hundred cases tried, of all kinds, there have been 33.33 cases with which the evidence connected the use of ardent spirits as a cause, or just one-third. In every one hundred cases of crime against the person, there have been 46.16 cases with which the evidence connected the use of spiritous liquors as the cause; by which it appears that nearly one-half of the crime against the person is more or less attributable to spirituous liquors."

BOSTON, June 23.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—An accident happened on the New Haven railroad to-day, by which six cars were broken up. Three passengers were killed and a number injured.

Speed on the Hudson River Railroad.—A party of gentlemen connected with the Hudson River Railroad, passed over twenty-three miles of that road last week, in twenty-one minutes! or at the rate of nearly *sixty-six miles an hour!*

The editors of the Home Journal were among those invited to Niagara Falls, on the late excursion of the Legislature of New York, and among other incidents noticed the following:

"We had the luck to see a horse go over the falls on Sunday afternoon. We say luck, because, though we were sorry the horse should end his useful life in so summary a manner, yet since he was destined, we considered it a piece of luck to see him do it. How he got into the river, or where, no one knew. We caught sight of him in the midst of the rapids, above the American side of the Horseshoe fall; and those rapids tossed him up, and whirled him on, as they would a chip or as they would an elephant. Whether he was alive or dead before he reached the fall, we know not; but if he had been endowed with the life of a thousand horse power, he would have been tossed and whirled, and rolled and hurried just the same. Over he plunged into the roaring abyss. In less than a minute he re-appeared in the comparatively still water near the spiral staircase, with a gash across his body that half severed it; and there, in the curious eddies of that part of the river, he continued to float, and turn over and over for a long time. Probably he is there at this moment, for the water in which he floats is hemmed in on one side by a precipice of rock, and on the other by a precipice of water, rushing away from the terrors of the cataract. It is impossible to convey to any one, not familiar with the falls, an idea of the interest with which the scene was overlooked by the people on the

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 27, 1853.

☞ The 4th of July will fall on the next publication day of the Weekly Observer. Being anxious that all employed in this establishment may be able to participate in the observance of that day, which cannot be done if we print the paper at the usual time, we propose to issue the Semi-Weekly paper on Saturday morning next, and to furnish it to subscribers to both papers.—Advertisers will please take notice therefore, that no paper will be issued either on Thursday or Monday next; and that to insure insertion advertisements should be handed in before mid-day on Friday.

RAIN.—We have been blessed with a good shower, a most refreshing one to man and beast, not less than to vegetation. The ground was so dry that the moisture penetrated only an inch or two, but that we hope will stop the dying of grass, and grain, and trees. The dust and heat were most distressing up to Thursday night, when the thunder storm occurred, since which it has been quite cool—a change from 95 degrees to 78 in our office.

It is again, we regret to state, nearly as dry as before the rain.

HUMBUG.—Col. Thos. Ruffin, Locofoco candidate for Congress in the 2d District, announces himself opposed to internal improvements by the General Government, but says he will vote for a Navy Yard in *North Carolina.*

Mr. Ashe is opposed also to such improvements, but Mr. Ashe is *in favor of* improving the *Cape Fear River.*

Dr. Shaw, in the first District, takes the same ground we believe, but he also is in favor of opening *Nag's Head Inlet.*

Proper representatives they will make. They know very well that Congress will refuse to assist those, who, whilst they demand aid for themselves, avow hostility to aiding anybody else.

The old Democratic principle of leaving the public lands in the hands of the General Government, as a common fund, is the only safe and correct principle. Once departed from, we are at sea, and in a storm of strife and contention. The "grab game" will become the governing principle, and the whole matter will be involved in inextricable confusion—the lands will pass into the hands of speculators, and neither the individual States nor the General Government will derive much if any advantage from them.

Republican Banner.

This "old" Democratic principle has long since acquired sufficient age to run out of date. "Once departed from!" Why it has never been observed. Even Mr. Ashe, who is as bitterly opposed to North Carolina receiving her portion as the Banner, says that the "grab game" has been the "governing principle" so long, that *he* does not know how it can be stopped.

"Old Democratic principle" indeed! Why, Mr. Editor, have you forgotten that in 1848 you supported for the Presidency, Lewis Cass, who has "grabbed" about land enough to pay for all the rail roads in North Carolina?

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.—The Wilmington Journal considers this bill, (which happens to be unpopular in North Carolina) a most atrocious scheme for swindling the Government. In Tennessee the Democracy appear to be altogether of a different opinion. We make the following extract from an account of a discussion between the candidates for Governor, published in a Locofoco paper in Tennessee. It says of the speech of Andrew Johnson, the Locofoco Candidate:

"He next took up the Homestead bill, and in presenting its merits, and showing the happy results it would produce to every poor man, he was more than eloquent. If any one thing is calculated to advance the interest, and increase the happiness of the poor and destitute men and families of our happy country, it surely is the Homestead bill, of which Andrew Johnson is the author. This bill allows every head of a family a quarter section of land; and how many are there that are now destitute and have to rent, that were this bill the law of the land, would avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to avail themselves of its benefits? Most assuredly there are thousands that would hasten with alacrity to reap its golden offers."

COPPER STORY.—We heard a good story told a few days ago by one whose belief in copper and coal mines was not so extensive as usual. Its application to the wild speculation indulged in by many persons is not bad. The story goes that a gentleman in R———, finding a lump of copper ore on his premises, inferred of course the existence of a mine, posted off to A———, exhibited his "rocks," refused $5,000 for the mine, and finally sold it for $7,500 cash. The lucky purchaser has been searching for the mine ever since; but as the ore was dropped by one of the Stith wagons on its way to Fayetteville, it is generally supposed that the mine is *not thar!*

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Hon. Robert Strange for a copy of his Eulogy on the Life and Character of William Rufus King, late Vice President of the United States, delivered in Clinton, on the 1st inst. The fact that Sampson was the place of Mr. King's nativity, and that many of his old friends and kinsmen were present at the delivery of this Eulogy, gives additional interest to the beautiful and feeling tribute to the memory of the departed statesman.

We have also received from Leonard Scott & Co. the June No. of Blackwood's Magazine.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.—We are requested to state that no fears need be entertained of a disappointment by those who wish to hear Dr. Tompkins's Agricultural Address in this place on Friday next. The Dr. spoke in Columbus a few days ago, was to speak at Elizabeth Town to-day, and may certainly be expected here according to appointment.

☞ Walter F. Leak, Esq., a Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, will address his fellow citizens, at Elizabeth, Bladen county, on the 2d of July; and at Lumberton, Robeson county, on the 4th.—*Communicated.*

THE LANDS.—The Wilmington Journal is engaged in another series of long and dull articles upon the Land question, from which we infer that Mr. Leak is doing some damage to the "Cape Fear Clique."

The Journal says that "in this Republic, power is delegated by the people for specific objects—that public property and public taxes should be employed for the purposes of carrying out these objects and not diverted to others with which the people have not intrusted their agents." We agree with the Journal exactly, and consider it very strange, if the Journal's doctrine is Democratic doctrine, that the public lands, instead of being devoted to the specific purpose for which they were granted, should be squandered upon the New States to the entire neglect and great injury of the other rightful owners. Such a policy having been adopted by the Locofoco party it becomes the duty of the people of the Old States to put a stop to it, and to claim now and hereafter "an equal share in the public domain won by their blood and treasure," to use a phrase in much favor with the Democratic party a few years ago.

But the Journal says: "It is wrong in principle, and foolish in policy, for Congress to distribute to the States the lands, since the amount raised from that source must be immediately withdrawn in the shape of revenues, to make up the deficiency—we care not whether that deficiency operate by causing an increase of the tariff, or by preventing a reduction; the one fact is certain—namely, that just so much more money will have to be collected by taxes than would otherwise be necessary."

Now if the Journal is correct we submit that it is still more wrong in principle and foolish in policy to distribute the lands to the new States alone, since thereby we of the old States have to foot the bills and pay the additional taxes without deriving the least benefit; for *we* get none of the lands. It is a strong argument in favor of an equal distribution. Besides, if, as the Journal says, the lands, instead of producing money, are an actual charge upon the Government, we can't see for the life of us how this distribution is to take money out of the treasury and cause additional taxation. Riding both sides of a barrel at the same time is an operation rather beyond the Journal's capacity, though often attempted.

The Journal concludes its article thus:

"The same demagogueism that preaches up Homestead bills to all sorts of people, and land distribution to all the States, might, and may be carried, unless checked, to its legitimate effects, in the increase of taxation, and the erection of public granaries, out of which an impoverished people will be fed with public gratuities."

Now that is cool. The Homestead Bill is a *Locofoco* measure, the peculiar property of ANDREW JOHNSON, now the Locofoco candidate for Governor of Tennessee, a pattern democrat and demagogue, and the especial favorite of the Raleigh Standard and the North Carolina Locofoco press generally.

"Public Gratuities"! "Land Beggers"! Such are the contemptuous phrases applied by the Journal to those who *demand* an equal share in their own property. They are equally false and insolent. We are no land beggers—we ask no public gratuities. We know our *rights*, and we intend to press them until acknowledged and obtained. Does the Wilmington Journal consider itself a "begger" when it calls upon its subscribers to pay their just debts? We rather suppose not. And we think that if its debtors follow its advice and refuse to pay their debts when demanded, the Journal would find the retort of "money begging" an "argumentum ad hominem" not easily digested.

ANOTHER MISTAKE.—One of Mr. Ashe's principal objections to Bennett's Land Bill, as stated in his circular and in his speeches, was, that the Bill was an attempt to legislate for the States by appropriating the granted lands to a particular purpose. Mr. Ashe is mistaken in this as he was in some of his other statements and objections. From the official copy of the Bill as it passed the House of Representatives, June 26th, 1852, we extract:

"Sect. 4. And be it further enacted, That the nineteen States in said first section of this act last named, and said Territories and District are severally authorized to apply the proceeds of the lands hereby severally granted to each of said States, Territories and District, to the support of schools *or for other useful public purposes.*"

Really from the number of his mistakes, and from the absolute silence of our Representative when the Bill was on its passage, we are induced to suspect that he was *Rip-Van-Winkleizing!*

A VERY PRETTY QUARREL.—The New Hampshire Patriot publishes four columns of bitter abuse of Hon. Edmund Burke, who introduced the censure resolutions into the late Locofoco Convention. The Patriot charges that the statements are malignant falsehoods and threats against the administration, and accuses him of cowardice, and as being a bully and assassin, &c., which traits the Patriot thinks he exhibited when he attacked the President through the committee in the democratic convention, and that said body correctly failed to sustain them. The Patriot also says that Burke's course is owing to his failure to secure a lucrative office.

Mr. Burke has also issued a long letter in reply to the Patriot.

To outsiders, it seems a little queer that a liar, a coward, a bully, and an assassin, as the Patriot calls Mr. Burke, should have been made President of the Locofoco State Convention the other day. Perhaps, however, it was done upon the principle of "like master like man."

MISSION TO CHINA.—The Hon. Robert J. Walker, (formerly Secretary of the Treasury under Polk,) has been appointed by President Pierce Minister to China, and has accepted the appointment.

GEORGIA.—We learn from the Charleston Courier that the Whig Convention of this State, in session on Friday last, nominated the Hon. Charles J. Jenkins for Governor.

Three boys of 12 years old were drowned in the Patuxent river in Maryland on Monday last, whilst bathing.

FOREIGN.—The Humboldt brings Liverpool dates to the 8th inst.

Cotton was unchanged. Flour had risen 6d to 1s.

The Turkish question still looks threatening. The British Mediterranean fleet has sailed for the Dardenelles, and the Channel fleet has been ordered to the Mediterranean. The French fleet has arrived in Besica (?) Bay. The Russian forces are marching towards Moldavia and Wallachia, and troops are ordered by forced marches from Warsaw to Bess-Arabia. The Egyptian fleet and an army of thirty thousand men are proceeding to the support of the Sultan, and the Turcoman Chiefs were raising one hundred thousand men. The mediation of Austria and Prussia was spoken of. Count Nesselrode had arrived in London with despatches. A telegraphic despatch to the London Times states that the Emperor of Russia had sent a courier to Constantinople with a demand that Prince Menschikoff's last proposal should be accepted by the Porte in eight days.—Notwithstanding these warlike movements, it is still thought that peace will be preserved.

LATER.—The Niagara left Liverpool on the 11th.

The latest advices were considered decidedly less favorable for the maintenance of peace.

The messenger sent from Petersburg to Constantinople had no discretionary power given to him, but simply was charged with the Czar's demand for the Porte's acceptance of Prince Menschikoff's ultimatum in eight days, or submit to the consequences. Meantime the Porte is actively engaged in making every preparation for the defence of his dominions. Forty thousand choice troops were ready, and had received orders to attack the Russians if they attempt to cross the river Pruth. Mustapha Pacha offers to raise 200,000 Albanians to march against the Russians.

No accounts have come to hand of the advance of the Russians. The Porte has addressed a note to the great Powers defending the course pursued by him towards Russia, and setting forth that certain concessions will be made to Christians to remove all just grounds of complaint.

The opinions of the leading Paris journals favor the idea that war will be avoided, but nevertheless the funds are agitated, and closed at a decline. The *Moniteur* announces that the French and English fleets had been formally offered to sustain the Porte, and immediately proceeded to the Dardanelles.

The Oxford University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Minister from the United States. Bishop McIlvaine has had a similar compliment conferred upon him.

Cotton was dull, owing to the prospect of war. Sales of the week 44,000 bales. Stock 816,000 bales.

"*There is no place for abolition or free soil men or measures in the democratic ranks,*" says the Washington Union of the 22d inst. Indeed! If so, it is because the *men* are promoted from the *ranks* to the *offices.*

WEST POINT.—The Annual examination of the cadets took place last week. We find no North Carolinians in the list of graduates. The Hon. Kenneth Rayner of this State, one of the Board of Visiters, delivered an Address to the Cadets which is highly spoken of.

MACHINERY.—If Machinery, says the N. Y. Tribune, were so improved that each day's work produced in the average four times as much as it now does, there would be no less work—for human wants increase indefinitely with the means of gratifying them—and it would be morally impossible that Workers, however destitute of Property, should not share in the increase of comforts thus secured.

STEAM BOAT DISASTER.—The boiler of the Steamer Wayne, belonging to Messrs. Dibble, of Newbern, exploded on Sunday morning the 19th inst. about forty miles below Newbern. Four negro men and one negro woman were killed, and two other men badly scalded. The boiler was forced through the whole length of the boat, crushing every thing in its course. The boat sunk in 8 to 12 feet water.

SUN STRUCK.—The weather was so hot at the North last week, that numerous cases occurred of death and illness from exposure to the sun and drinking cold water while heated. In New York on Tuesday 29 cases, in Brooklyn 2, in Baltimore 6, at Philadelphia 5, at Richmond 1, and several in Newark, and on Staten Island. Many of the persons died. The thermometer ranged from 87 to 97°.

Mr. Leak, one of the candidates for Congress in this District, stated in his speech on Wednesday night that he would support no Democrat for Governor who does not advocate the Distribution of the Land equally among the States.

Wilmington Herald.

Fatal effects of the heat—Great loss of life from sun-strokes.—The hot weather of the past two days has had unusually fatal consequences. We regret to state that since Tuesday morning no less than 16 persons have lost their lives by apoplexy, occasioned by the heat. The four coroners were occupied during the whole of yesterday in holding inquisitions upon the dead in various parts of the city. Up to last evening the total number of deaths requiring the action of these officials was *thirty-seven*, and, as will be observed, sixteen of the deceased persons died from the overpowering heat of the weather. They were principally poor laboring men, and many of them leave large families in destitute circumstances.—*N. Y. Times.*

Daniel R. Clapp has recovered a verdict against the city of Providence, R. I., for $3,379 50, in the Circuit Court at Newport. Mr. Clapp fell in the streets, in a very slippery time, last winter, and broke his leg. He claimed damages on the ground that the city was bound to enforce the law providing for the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks.

MARRIED,

At Narrow Point, on the 21st inst., by Rev. Thos. C. Moses, Dr. WILLIAM WILCOX to Miss ANN ELIZA, eldest daughter of W. D. Harrington.

On the 7th inst., by Aaron D. Headen, Esq., JOSEPH M. BRIDGES, Esq., to Mrs. EMILY COBLE, all of Chatham county.

DIED,

On the 19th instant, at Blight House, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Mrs. JULIA THEODOSIA McRAE, eldest daughter of John Burgwyn, Esq., of North Carolina, and wife of Rev. Cameron Farquhar McRae, Assistant Rector of Christ Church, in that city.

Near Hawley's Store, on the 20th inst., ISAAC STRICKLAND, aged about 65 years. Mr. Strickland was much respected and his death will be generally regretted.—COM.

At Milton, N. C. on the 8d inst. Miss MILDRED A. FITZGERALD, aged about 16. On the same day, Miss DELIA L. SMITH, aged about 13. And on the same day, Miss FANNIE Y. McADEN, aged about 14 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 27.

BACON—	10 a	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	24 a 25
CANDLES—F.F.	16 a 17	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	6 a
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	11 a 11½	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	11½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 50 a 1 60
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Strictly prime,	10½ a 10¾	SEED—	
Prime,	10 a 10½	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
Fair,	9¾ a 10	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	14 a 16	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Dundee,	13 a 15	Buck,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	a
No. 5 to 10,	17	Apple "	45 a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	33 a 35
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	Northern "	a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	5 00 a	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	4 75 a	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	4 50 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
Corn,	80 a 85	Crushed,	9½ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	45 a 50	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	75 a 80	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	65 a 70	TALLOW—	7 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	2 a 3½
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 3 00
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2½ a 2¾
LARD—	10 a 11	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8½ a 9	WOOL—	25 a 25

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—Hams are scarce, prices steady.
Corn.—Upward tendency.
Cotton.—None offering.
Flour.—Prices firm.
Wool in demand.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Business dull, river low. Yellow Turpentine 2 70, Virgin 2 80. Spirits 35. Corn 62½ to 65. Bacon, hog round, 10½ to 11, hams 12 to 12½. Lard 11½ to 12. A few rafts Timber sold at from $7 to $11.

At New York, cotton heavy and dull.

At Charleston, cotton depressed, but without material change of prices. Sales at 7½ to 11½. N. C. Corn 60 to 68. Flour 4 75 to 5 50. Bacon 7 to 8½. Salt 1 10 to 1 15.

At Cheraw, no sale of cotton during the week.

Total receipts of cotton, 3,161,078 bales against 2,952,964 last year. Increase 208,114.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 22—Brig Metallak from Bath, Me.

MOUNT VERNON ACADEMY,
Chatham, N. C.

THE next Session of this School will begin on the 15th of July, 1853. Tuition: Five, Ten and Fifteen Dollars per Session. Board $4 to $6. This School is near an excellent Mineral Spring.

WM. M. CRUTCHFIELD.

June 27. 6-2t

AN ORDINANCE

To prevent nuisances on account of Fire.

SECTION 13. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell any squibs, or fire crackers, nor set fire to, explode, or use the same in the streets of Fayetteville, or any thickly settled parts of the Town, under the penalty of Five Dollars, if a free person, and not less than fifteen lashes, if a slave, for each and every offence. [Passed Jan'y 26, 1826.]

Notice is hereby Given, That the provisions of the above Ordinance will be rigidly enforced.

Attest, WM. G. MATTHEWS, Town Clerk.

June 27, 1853. 6-2t

F. and N. P. R. Co.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the F. & N. P. R. Co. will be held in the Town Hall at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 30th inst.

JOEL WILLIAMS, Pres't.

June 25, 1853. 1t

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company will be held in Summerville, on Thursday, 21st July, 1853.

H. A. LONDON, Sec. and Treas'r.

June 22, 1853. 6*tm

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE subscribers under the amended Charter are notified that the second instalment of 25 per cent. will be due on the 20th of July, 1853.

By order of the Board.

H. A. LONDON, Sec. and Treas'r.

June 22, 1853. 6*

TO TANNERS.

I HAVE a large Marble Slab for Tanners. The size is 4 ft. 1 in. by 10 feet. I would take pay for it in leather.

JAS. G. COOK.

Fayetteville, June 27, 1853. 6-4w

House and Lot for sale at Auction.

I WILL sell my HOUSE and LOT on Robinson street at Auction, on Thursday next the 30th inst., at the Market House, at 12 o'clock. Terms at sale.

E. C. McMASTER.

June 25, 1853. 1tpd

House and Lot for Sale.

WISHING to remove to the country, the subscriber will sell, on favorable terms, his residence and store house, on Hay street and Maiden Lane. The lot fronts fifty feet on Hay street, and runs back to Maiden Lane, fronting also fifty feet on that street.—The improvements consist of a large two story dwelling, nearly new, and in good order, with the necessary out-houses, a wooden store house on Hay street, and an excellent stand for business.

Any person wishing to purchase, by calling on the subscriber, can be shewn the premises and learn the terms.

H. NEWELL.

Fayetteville, June 21, 1853. 1tpd

STOP THE THIEF.

STOLEN from the Stable of the Subscriber, 7 miles south of Rockingham, Richmond Co., on Wednesday night the 22d inst., a RED SORREL HORSE, four years old, common size, well formed and has good action, worth about $100; his hind feet might be noticed as being rather small, has good trim limbs and a good body, and is a good pad horse. He has been used daily in the plow, has no marks to be particularly noticed. When his track was last seen he was going up the country. I will give $20 reward for his delivery to me if found out of this county, or $10 if found in the county. I will also give $50 for the apprehension of the thief, with proof sufficient to convict him.

B. H. COVINGTON.

June 23, 1853. 6-2t*

NOTICE.

SEALED Proposals for the building of a Jail at Chesterfield Court House, S. C., will be received by the Commissioners of Public Buildings until the 1st Monday in August next.

A plan and specifications may be seen by applying at Chesterfield C. H. to

JNO. EVANS, Clerk.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, Chesterfield C. H., S. C.

June 22, 1853. 6*t1A

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL Notes and accounts due the subscriber, not paid in ten days, will be put into other hands for collection, as I am desirous of leaving town, and want the money.

G. S. DEMING.

June 24, 1853. 6-2w

The Southern Harmony, a further supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

June 24.

Putnam's Magazine for July,

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

June 27.

A Will Case.—A case was recently tried in Montgomery county, (Pa.) in which Judge Smyser ruled that an attempt to sign a will—death occurring to prevent the signing—is sufficient to sustain the will. In this case the decedent had commenced his name by writing the letter P., when he sank back exhausted, and died in ten minutes.

TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERYBODY will please take notice that JOSEPH OTTERBURG is the name of the CONFECTIONER and clothing merchant, in the MacRae building, and that JACOB OTTERBURG is the name of the Mattress-maker, &c., near the Methodist Church, on the North side of Hay street.

June 25, 1853. 6-2t

To Distillers & Shippers of Turpentine.

THE undersigned having completed his large and commodious Warehouse, situated on the River bank, at Lower Fayetteville, is now prepared to receive Spirits Turpentine on Storage. He expects to devote his sole attention to the business, and those who store their Spirits with him, may depend upon his being in the Warehouse every day so as to detect any leakages that may occur. Having a good Cooper always in the Warehouse, he will be able to make it an object to those who engage in the manufacture as well as to shippers to patronise him. All Spirits received in good order, will be kept so free of charge. Moderate charge made for such as is received in bad condition.

Merchants buying the article will save much trouble and expense by sending it directly to the Warehouse for inspection.

The subscriber being in no wise interested or concerned in any of the Boats, will in all cases ship as directed by the owner or shipper.

ISHAM BLAKE.

June 25, 1853. 6-3m

MULES! MULES!! MULES!!!

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public of the Cape Fear region, that they will have for sale 60 of the finest YOUNG MULES ever raised in Kentucky, at Egypt, on Deep River, on the 27th and 28th inst., at Fayetteville on the 3d and 4th proximo, and at Elizabeth about the 7th.

The mules are out of thoroughbred mares, sired by the Mammoth and Warrior Jacks—the finest blood known. They are from fifteen to sixteen and a half hands high, smooth and handsome; equal in form for strength and action to the best horses. They do not hesitate to say that it is the finest lot of mules that has ever been driven to North Carolina. They respectfully invite all persons fond of looking at fine stock to give them a call and examine and look for themselves. They feel assured that no person will regret any thing except not buying. Persons wishing any further particulars, will please address the undersigned at Fayetteville.

R. H. GRANT, Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. DUGALS, Elizabeth, do., and
Gen. HAYWOOD, Raleigh, do.
H. T. WILSON.

June 24, 1853. 6-2t

$10 Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber, on the 25th of May last, a negro fellow by the name of ATTA. Said negro was hired in January last of Mr. A. D. McNeill, near the Red Springs, in Robeson county, in which neighborhood he is probably lurking. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said negro, as I am determined to enforce the law against all persons so offending. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the delivery of said negro to me at my residence.

DUNCAN SHAW.

Centreville, Cumberland Co., June 20, 1853. 6-3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward to any person or persons who will give such information as will convict in a Court of Justice the person who was guilty of writing the slanderous matter set up on the sign board in the Market House.

G. DEMING.

Fayetteville, June 23, 1853. 5tf

NEGRO BOY FOR SALE.

A NEGRO boy, 14 years of age, for sale. Apply to WM. TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, June 23, 1853. 5-tf

Notice to Builders and Contractors.

BEING desirous of having an Estimate taken of the cost of re-building my Houses on Hay Street, consumed by the late fire: One estimate for building a two story and one for three-story—brick, covered with slate, fire proof, &c. For further information apply to the subscriber.

PATRICK MONTAGUE.

June 22, 1853. 5-2tpd

N. B. All persons indebted to me either by note or account are requested to come forward and pay, as no longer indulgence can be given. Interest charged on all accounts after 90 days' duration.

Important to Wagon Makers.

WE are now manufacturing a superior article of WAGON AXLES, from one and three quarters to three inches.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

June 22, 1853. 5-3m

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE are authorized to announce PETER PATTERSON as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, at the election in August next.

June 1853. 2te

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. JOHN McLAURIN as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

June 4, 1853. 200-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN F. SHAW as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Cumberland, at the Election in August next.

June 6, 1853. 200-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

WE ARE authorised to announce JAMES W. STRANGE, Esq. as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the Election in August next.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

SUPERIOR COURT CLERK.

☞ We are authorised to announce JESSE T. WARDEN as a Candidate for the Office of CLERK of the SUPERIOR COURT of Cumberland County, at the next Election.

March 28, 1853. 81-te

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

Holloway's Ointment.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills the best cure for Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, and Ulcerous Sores.—The very satisfactory results arising from the use of this invaluable Ointment, in cases where patients have been suffering from Abscesses, Ulcers, Piles, Fistulas, or bearings down, have induced several of the medical profession, eminent for their skill, to introduce it into the hospitals, and their private practice: and in many instances, where the sufferer was considered incurable, Holloway's Ointment, in conjunction with his Pills, has healed the most desperate wounds, after every other remedy had been tried in vain. These fine medicines are unequalled in the cure of scrofula, scurvy, and diseases of the skin.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar,) London and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1.50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

EMMONS'S REPORT.

PROFESSOR EMMONS'S REPORT on his Geological Survey of North Carolina. A few yet remaining. Price 50 cents.

The Miner's Guide and Metallurgist's Directory, by J. W. Orton. E. J. HALE & SON.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL,

Richmond County, North Carolina.

REV. J. JONES SMYTH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE second session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 11th of July 1853.

It is important that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session.

The High School has already taken its position among the very first Classical and Mathematical Schools in the country. Without [illegible] its own intrinsic merits [illegible] into a great and well grounded popularity. [illegible] such strong claims for [illegible] The ability and experience [illegible] handsome buildings—their [illegible] the entire exemption from [illegible] and the highly [illegible] who desire [illegible]

[illegible] will be [illegible] and [illegible] sufficient [illegible] will be at the [illegible]

[illegible] have already done [illegible] to most nothing in [illegible] which will prevent it [illegible] School in every sense of the [illegible]

[illegible] are furnished by the Board [illegible]

[illegible] at the Fayetteville prices.

[illegible] $8 00

SECOND [illegible]

[illegible] 12 00

THIRD [illegible]

[illegible] 20 00
[illegible] 10 00
[illegible] 4 00

[illegible] commencement of the [illegible]

[illegible] North Carolina.

[illegible]
[illegible] McKINNON,
JOHN [illegible]
JAMES [illegible]
[illegible] Trustees.
[illegible]
[illegible] DICKSON
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] 1853. [illegible]

[illegible]

MIDDLETON ACADEMY.

THE [illegible] of this Institution will [illegible] 5th July next, under the charge of [illegible] graduate with distinction [illegible] Mr. [illegible] will not, as [illegible] advertisement, resume the charge [illegible] by ill health to [illegible]

TUITION PER SESSION.

[illegible] $15 00
Mathematics [illegible] Branches, 12 50
Common English Branches, 7 50
Board [illegible] 6 00

P. P. ELLIOTT,
[illegible] Board Trustees.

Cedar [illegible] N. C., [illegible] 1853. [illegible]

NOTICE.

AT June Term, 1853, of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber [illegible] Executor to the last [illegible] deceased. All persons [illegible] requested to make [illegible] against the estate are [illegible] subscriber within the [illegible] notice will be pleaded [illegible]

JOHN BELL, [illegible]

[illegible] June [illegible] 1853. [illegible]

AUCTION.

W[illegible] on Saturday [illegible]

A [illegible] Street belonging to the estate of [illegible]

C. E. LEETE, Auc'r.
[illegible] its

WANTED.

A WOMAN [illegible] 25 to 30 years of age. Apply to A. E. HALL.

June 20, 185[illegible] 4-2t

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE subscriber has just received and offers for sale, a small [illegible] Newall's Patent Safety Fluid Lamps.

This Lamp being made on the principle of Davy's Miners' Lamp [illegible] need be afraid to use it, it being entirely free from [illegible] explosion.

J. N. SMITH, Green St.

June 14, 185[illegible] [illegible]

PREPARED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME

[illegible]

HOYT & CO. AGENTS,

No. 24 Water Street, and 112 West Street, corner of [illegible] NEW YORK.

A [illegible] with the advantage [illegible] soil. Thoroughly [illegible] the expectations [illegible] it has been largely increased demand [illegible] for the past years. Put up in bags of 160 pounds; [illegible] 250 pounds each. [illegible]

FAMILY MEDICAL BOOKS.

DOMESTIC Medicine and Household Surgery, by [illegible] Thomas [illegible] Smith; Domestic Medicine, Surgery [illegible] for the use of Families; [illegible] and management, by Dr. Shew; [illegible] Dr. Meares; Simons's [illegible] Companion; Gunn's [illegible] E. J. HALE & SON.

BACON AND PORK

J[illegible]

TROY & MARSH.

[illegible]

MOLASSES.

15 HHDS. Just received.

TROY & MARSH.

June [illegible] 4-3w

REMOVAL.

J. J. & B. GILCHRIST having had their Store consumed by fire on Friday, 10th inst. have removed to the Store formerly occupied by Gilchrist & [illegible] near the Market, two doors above Cook & [illegible] We are thankful for past favors, and hope our former customers will continue to patronise us. Those indebted to us by note or account will please call and make payment as soon as possible.

J. J. & B. GILCHRIST.

June 20, 1853. 4-3t

LAW BOOKS.

BRITISH CROWN CASES, decided by the Judges [illegible] 1847 to 1852, vols. 4th, 5th and 6th, by [illegible] and Pearce. A Treatise on the Law of Master and Servant, by Chas. Manley Smith. [illegible] Just rec'd.

June 18. E. J. HALE & SON.

LITHOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS

OF Bishop RAVENSCROFT, (proceeds to go to the Missionary Fund of the Diocese.)

And of the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, (proceeds to the benefit of the Artist.) For sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

June 18.

2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a handsome assortment of all kinds of

Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags,

To which he invites attention.

GEORGE BRANDT,
Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

April 4, 1853. 82 3m

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into a copartnership under the name and style of Troy & Marsh, for the prosecution of a General Mercantile business. Location the same as formerly occupied by Messrs. H. L. Myrover & Co., foot of Hay Mount.

J. B. TROY, JR.
J. F. MARSH.

May 23, 1853. 97tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. And all debts due me prior to the 1st of Jan'y 1853, MUST be settled, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber at June Term 1853, of Cumberland County Court, sued out Letters of Administration on the estate of JOHN W. HOWELL, dec'd. All persons having claims against his intestate are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

J. W. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1853. 2 4w

Fire and Life Insurance.

Are your Houses or Stock in Trade Insured?

Is your own life Insured for the benefit of surviving wife and children?

Have you any Insurance upon the life of your slaves?

THE undersigned is Agent for the *Greensboro' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.*, and the *Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.*

The *F. I. Co.* will take risks on as favorable terms as any other responsible Co. This Co. is managed by competent officers,—has the larger portion of its risks detached, and is doing a very successful business.

The *L. & T. Co.* has a liberal charter, and offers to those wishing to secure something to wife and children after death, a most favorable opportunity. The insured participate in all the profits of the Co., both in the Insurance and Trust Departments.

Slaves Insured on reasonable terms.

Full explanations given to all who wish Insurance.

Persons in the country wishing Insurance, will please address the undersigned by letter.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent, &c.

Fayetteville, May 24, 1853. 97 3m

SUMMERVILLE
Male and Female Seminary.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Tuesday, 5th July next.

The buildings of the Institution having been enlarged, ample accommodation is, therefore, offered to young Ladies who may wish to attend this School.

TERMS OF TUITION, per Session of five months:
For the Classics and the Higher Mathematics, $10 50
Common English Branches, [illegible] 50

EXTRA:
For the French Language, 10 00
Music on Piano, and use of Instrument, 17 50
Painting, Drawing, &c. 5 00

Some 15 or 20 young Ladies can be furnished with board in the family of the Principal.

Any number of young men can be provided for in the village. Board from $7 to $8 per month.

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

Summerville, N. C., June 1, 1853. 1tt

P. S. Kept constantly on hand, Books and Stationery, at Booksellers' prices.

F. & W. PLANK ROAD OFFICE,
June 7, 1853.

WHEREAS, the practice of defacing and destroying the mile posts on the road is becoming common, and cannot be allowed.

Resolved, That notice be given in the papers and along the line of the road, that the 17th Clause of the Charter, which makes the damage or injury to the property of the Company an indictable offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, will in all cases be rigidly enforced.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW,
President, &c.

1-3w]

Dr. JOHN F. TOMPKINS,

Editor of the Farmers' Journal,

WILL address the people of Cumberland, at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Friday the 1st of July, at 12 o'clock, upon the subject of Agricultural improvement.

A BARGAIN OFFERED.

AS the undersigned has determined to remove to the West, she offers for sale that commodious House, which she now occupies, in the village of Summerville, and all appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also, 126 acres of land at the mouth of Cross Creek, in the town of Fayetteville, a short distance above the Clarendon Bridge. Terms cash, or paper negotiable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville. Reference, as to the Cross Creek land, is made to James Banks, Esq., of Fayetteville.

E. BAILEY.

Summerville, N. C., June 6, 1853. 1tf

NEW BOOKS.

SPENCER'S PASTOR'S SKETCHES, second series. The Genius and Mission of P. E. Church in the U. States, by Calvin Colton; the Bible in the Counting House, by Boardman; Great Truths by Great Authors; a Dictionary of Aids to Reflection; the Race for Riches, by Colwell; Travels in Egypt and Palestine, by J. Thomas, M. D.; Marie De Berniere, a tale of the Crescent City, by W. G. Simms; a Practical Treatise on Business, by E. T. Freedly; School Books, &c.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

MUSIC BOOKS.

THE Hesperian Harp; Boston Academy's Collection; the Presbyterian Psalmodist, &c. Further supplies just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

June 14.

WE HAVE ON HAND

10 Bbls. Sugars.
5 Bbls. Granulated do.
15 Bags Rio Coffee,
5 do. Maricaibo do.
Bagging and Rope.
Swedes and English Iron.
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12.
—ALSO—
Loaf and Crushed Sugars.
Bar and Fancy Soap.
40 Bbls. No. 1 Herrings.

Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Nutmegs, Adamantine and Tallow Candles—with a general assortment of Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

We offer the above goods at low prices for cash, good paper, or produce.

TROY & MARSH.

May 23, 1853. 97tf

NEW BOOKS.

COLLIER'S Notes and Emendations to the text of Shakspeare's Plays; Dr. Birch and his Young Friends, by W. M. Thackeray; Tales of the Countess D'Arbourville; Robin Hood and Captain Kidd; &c.

American Architect, by J. W. Ritch; American House Carpenter; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 30, 1853.

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the South East corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of Liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852. 3-tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852 55-tf

BACON! BACON!! BACON!!!

10,000 lbs. North Carolina Bacon.
20,000 lbs. Western Sides and Shoulders.
For sale by

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 12, 1853. 93tf

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed to the store formerly occupied by H. Branson & Son, five doors east of their old stand.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

The Office of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Co. is kept in the above building.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.

April 20, 1853. 87tf

CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of that celebrated SALEM CASSIMERE, to which I would call the attention of my friends and the public in general.

P. SHEMWELL.

May 3, 1853. 91tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND
"Manufacturer's Articles"
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 16, 1852. 52 1y

LARD AND BACON.

At J. & T. WADDILL'S

Feb'y 17, 1853. 76tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

At the sign of the Large Watch, Hay Street,

HIS OLD STAND.

Has just received his FALL STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE, AND MILITARY GOODS.

AMONG his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $125; gold Fob, Guard and Vest Chains; gold Seals and Keys; Silver Fob and Guard Chains and Keys; Breastpins; Ear rings and Finger-rings; a fine stock of Cuff pins; Bracelets; gold and silver Spectacles; Thimbles and Pencils; gold Lockets; Colt's and Allen's Revolvers; Chessmen; Accordeons; Silver Spoons; Silver Cups, &c.; Military Goods of all kinds; a fine lot of Clocks, and almost everything called for in his line, which will be sold cheap for Cash, or on short time to those who will pay their bills when presented.

Watches and Jewelry repaired as usual.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

All those indebted by Note or Book account, must pay by the 1st of November.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1852 31 tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.
Among which are:
Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope,
Nails, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron,
Sack and Alum Salt, Imperial and Black Teas,
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot,
Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, N. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

NOTICE.
$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large lips, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER.

Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

RAGS! RAGS!!

500,000 LBS. RAGS WANTED, for which the highest market price will be paid by

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.,
Agents for the Manteo Paper Mill,
Raleigh, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 21, 1853. 78 6m

POTASH,

Yeast Powders,	Hops,
Soda,	Cream Tartar,
Spices,	Extracts, for flavoring,
Indigo,	Madder,
Spanish Brown,	Bath Brick,
Soaps, &c.	For sale by

J. N. SMITH, Green St.

Jan'y 31, 1853. 64tf

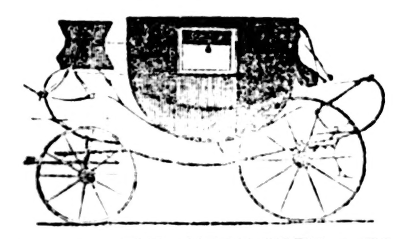
Just Received and for Sale,

25 BARRELS prime SUGAR.
10 bags good Rio Coffee.
5000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for CASH, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

SADDLERS' AND COACH-MAKERS'
HARDWARE, &c.
THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

No. 222 Baltimore St., Baltimore,

IMPORTERS and Dealers in Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, English Heads and Reins, Girth Webs, Stirrups, Hames, Bitts, &c. Springs, Axles of all kinds, Coach Lace, BENT FELLOES, Hubs, Spokes, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Patent Canvass, Carpeting, and every article connected with either branch of the business, which they are prepared to offer to punctual customers on as good terms as any other house in the United States.

Agents for the sale of Pope's Self-Adjusting PADS and Spencer's GIG TREES.

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

Address

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

49Y]

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce. D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received,
30 Bags Rio Coffee,
5 do. Java do.,
5 Hhds. N. O. and Musc. Sugar,
10 Boxes superior assorted Candy.

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 CASKS Falkirk Ale.

Also, a handsome addition to our stock of China, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 16, 1853. 77tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN.
WM. McLAURIN.
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

MOLASSES.

10 HHDS., superior quality.
—ALSO—
Coffee, Sugar, Iron, &c., for sale CHEAP, by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

March 16. 77 tf

AT THE RED SIGN.
McDonald & McMaster

HAVE just received a full and complete stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., to which they would invite the attention of the citizens and surrounding country. They will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They purchased their Goods for cash, and this will enable them to sell low. They have facilities that many houses have not: they have agents established in Baltimore and New York, who always advise them of any change in articles in their line, and who purchase only when bargains are to be had. We keep always on hand a splendid assortment of Foreign and domestic Liquors; Loaf, Crushed and Brown sugars; Rio, Java and Laguira Coffees; Green, Hyson and Black Teas; New Orleans and Cuba Molasses; [illegible] Sack Salt; Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork, Mess Beef, Smoked Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel; Butter, Cheese, Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats, Tobacco, Candles, Copperas, Saleratus, Indigo, Madder, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinamon, Epsom Salts, Saltpetre, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware; and a variety of other goods.

They take this method of thanking the community and their country friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them, and intend, by selling goods low, to increase their former trade; always keeping in view that a nimble sixpence is worth a slow shilling.

Yellow Building, between the Market House and the Bank of the State, Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

March 21, 1853. 78tf

Spring. 1853.
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, all of which have been purchased for CASH by the Package. Country Merchants and others will find it to their interest to examine the Stock.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

1853.
SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our SPRING GOODS, a larger stock than any former ones, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

In addition to the above, we have added to our stock a large and well-selected assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING. All of which we offer to buyers at our usual low prices and accommodating terms.

HALL & SACKETT.

N. B. Strict attention paid to orders.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

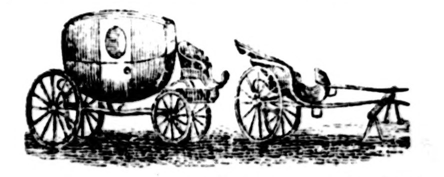
WANTED.

20,000 BBLS. Turpentine, delivered at my Distillery in this place, for which the highest prices will be paid.

I would also employ two or three good turpentine-barrel Coopers. D. W. ROGERS.

Lumberton, N. C., Feb'y 10, 1853. 68tf

Who would have thought it!



A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Fresh Burning Fluid and Camphine,

Just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH, Green St.

Jan'y 31, 1853. 64tf

To the Agriculturists.

WE have just received a variety of PLOUGHS, Plough Fixtures, Corn Shellers, &c.

☞ Straw Cutters to suit.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 14, 1853. 76tf

For Sale.—50 tons Peruvian Guano.

Those who have engaged from us will please send in.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Feb'y 7, 1853 66tf

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber having removed to the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. Starr & Williams, on Hay Street, offers to the public a general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, and would be pleased to see all persons in want of Goods before they purchase, as he is determined to sell for a small profit for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

J. C. POE.

May 6, 1853. 92tf

New Stock Seasonable Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a General Assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Misses' and Children's Hats, Worsted Patterns, Umbrellas and Parasols, Boots and Shoes.

ALSO, SUGAR AND COFFEE, &c. &c.

P. SHEMWELL.

North-west Corner Market Square, Green st.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 1, 1853. 83tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton has just received the second stock of Spring and Summer BONNETS, consisting of Straws of a new and beautiful style, and various prices; Flowers, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Mantillas, long and short Gloves, Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Under sleeves, Collars and Capes, Dress Caps and Dress Trimmings.

Dresses and Mantillas made in the latest style.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

May 9, 1853. 92

HALL & BOLLINGER'S FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CASTINGS
OF
ALL KINDS
FOR
WHEAT, CORN,
SAW MILLS,
AND
THRESHERS.

GRIST Mill Spindles, Balance Irons and Drivers, Inks and Gudgeons, Hotchkiss Water Wheels, Racks and Rollers, kept constantly on hand, and for sale. We also make Gearing and Shafting for Wheat, Corn, Saw Mills and Factories. Steam Engines of any power repaired. Grate Bars and Furnace Fronts kept on hand. We wish to make additions to our machinery and tools: to enable us to do this, those indebted by note or account will please come forward and settle.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849 50 tf

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company is now organised and prepared to receive applications for Insurance, on as favorable terms as other Companies.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LILLY.	AVON E. HALL.
H. L. MYROVER.	J. G. SHEPHERD.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.	WM. WARDEN.
JOHN H. COOK.	S. T. HAWLEY.
D. A. RAY.	JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
A. A. McKETHAN.	C. BENBOW.
GEO. McNEILL.	WM. McLAURIN.
NATHAN A. STEDMAN.	WM. McINTYRE.
JAMES KYLE.	

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
GEO. McNEILL, }
JOHN H. COOK, } Executive Committee.
JAS. KYLE. }

The plan of MUTUAL INSURANCE must commend itself to our community, for it can be demonstrated that we have saved within the last six years upwards of $30,000 by insurance in the North Carolina Mutual Company; that is, we should have paid to have kept the same insurance in the foreign joint stock companies that sum more than we have actually paid; and yet the North Carolina Mutual Company has received between $5000 and $6000 more from our community than it has paid out for losses here,—showing that we are favorably situated, as compared with other places in the State, for Insurance.

Our Company has gone into operation favorably, having the day we organised applications to the amount of $116,000, and the Company is now placed upon a firm footing.

Any Director, authorised Agent, or Secretary, may receive Applications, but they will not be binding until approved by the Executive Committee or the Board.

☞ WM. L. McGARY, Esq. is appointed General Agent of the Company. We invite applications.

GEO. McNEILL, Pres't.

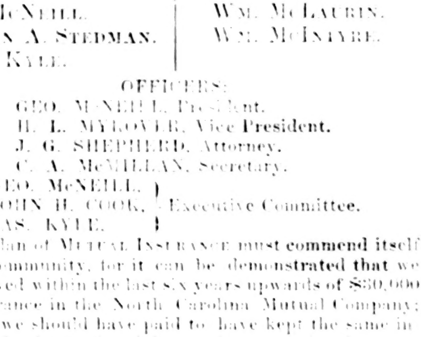
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

Feb'y 7, 1853. 66tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco. J. UTLEY.

May 31, 1852. 95tf



WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical Smith*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability; and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1852. 1-y

Dr. T. C. HALL

HAS removed to the well-known stand of the late [illegible] Robinson, corner of Green and Bow streets.

April 21, 1853. 87tf

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62tf

W. WHITEHEAD,

WITH
RAYNER & GILMORE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
154 Water Street,
NEW YORK.
Customary advances on Naval Stores, &c.

March 5, 1853. 74 6mpd

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79tf

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL (after June next,) attend the Courts of Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, and adjoining Counties.

Address, Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.

March 7. 74 [illegible]

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. H. CARVER,

DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,
3d door from N. E. corner Market Square, next to Gee's Hat Store, Green street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb'y 5, 1853. 67y

M. HUTSON,
HOUSE PAINTER,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 29, 1853. 81y

WORTH & ELLIOTT,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
(OLD STAND OF HALL & JOHNSON.)

J. A. WORTH.] [W. P. ELLIOTT.

February 16, 1853. 69y

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1852. 8-y

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1853. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.

August 16, 1852. 18y

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1853. 66tf

MURRAY & GRANT,

Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

April 20, 1853. 88 3m

A. J. & J. T. JONES,

General Agents & Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York.
IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST.
Manufacturer of Steam Mills and [illegible] Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1851.

NEW STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Ready-made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Saddlery, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Turpentine and Country Produce.

He returns his warmest thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

N. KING.

Kingsbury, April 16, 1853. 86tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office.